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WAR IN KOREA

S. Korea asks U.S. for arms

Seoul, June 25. The Acting Premier, Mr. Shin Sung No, said tonight he had forwarded an urgent appeal to Washington for tanks, planes, larger calibre artillery and ships for South Korea against a major assault by the Northern Communists.

Mr. Shin said after a long cabinet meeting that he had indicated the Korean Ambassador in Washington, Mr. John M. Chang, to appeal to President Truman to act quickly.

The need for vessels was great, he added. Landings have been made with small craft at three places along the Korean East coast.

He said that a full division of 10,000 men, supported by 90 tanks, had struck at Po Chon, East of Tongduchon.

10 day's ammunition

A highly placed source in Tokyo today said South Korea has only 10 day's ammunition supply and is calling on General MacArthur for emergency shipments, adds a United Press despatch from Tokyo.

This source discounted the published statements of the North Korean army's strength, saying the best estimate is the Northern army numbers only about 66,000, plus 10,000 in the security force and 40,000 police. The South has 66,000 regulars and 45,000 police.

An American official said he believed that neither side was prepared for a long war because of the shortage of ammunition, gasoline and transport facilities.

However, both Russia and the United States can, and probably will, rush supplies into the battle, this source said.

North Korea has great air superiority with several squadrons of the latest conventional type Russian fighter planes and a couple of old Japanese Mitsubishi bombers. South Korea has 13 L-5 reconnaissance planes carrying rocket launchers and 10 unarmed trainers.

The South has no tanks but many American trucks and jeeps while the North has a regiment of light tanks but is short on road transport—Associated Press and United Press.

UK interest in Korean situation

London, June 25. The Minister of State, Mr. Kenneth Younger, returned to London today from a weekend in the country to examine the situation resulting from the North Korean invasion of Southern Korea.

Britain's representative at the emergency meeting of the Security Council to consider the Korean situation will be Sir Terence Shone, former British High Commissioner in India.

Special instructions were being drafted at the Foreign Office today for his use at the emergency meeting.

In Sydney, the Australian External Affairs Minister, Mr. Percy Spender, commenting on a report of the Korean fighting, told Reuters: "The invasion was not unexpected. It is merely part of the pattern of penetration by Imperialistic Communism. I have no doubt the next step will be Taiwan."—Reuters.

The Weather

At 0000 GMT (8 p.m. HKST) the depression now over the South China Sea is moving eastward. It is thought that it will reach the Philippines by June 27. A small anticyclone is expected to be centered over the Philippines by June 27.

Today's Forecast: Moderate to fresh southerly winds, weather partly cloudy with scattered showers, chiefly during the morning.

Yesterday's Weather: Maximum: 84.0 deg. F. Minimum: 78.0 deg. F. (Sunshine) 8.5 hours.

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COMMUNISTS INVADE SOUTHERN REPUBLIC

Attack in strength across 38th parallel division HEAVY CASUALTIES

SEOUL, JUNE 25.

TROOPS AND TANKS OF COMMUNIST NORTH KOREA BLASTED THEIR WAY ACROSS THE 38TH PARALLEL TODAY AND BY NIGHTFALL HAD TAKEN FOUR BORDER TOWNS OF THE AMERICAN-SUPPORTED REPUBLIC OF KOREA IN THE SOUTH.

The Republic's capital city, Seoul, where about 1,700 Americans and the diplomatic representatives of other Western nations reside, is only 35 miles South of the explosive border.

The North struck at 11 points in strength indicating the Soviet-sponsored Northern regime had launched the all-out invasion it long had threatened.

But the first day's drive apparently drew up short, when the invaders reached main defence positions of Southern forces one to three miles South of the border.

Shortly before midnight, American military advisers were told the Northern invaders had surrounded Chuncheon, a provincial capital North East of Seoul. This would support a claim by North Korea's Radio Pyongyang that the thrust had carried Communist troops as far as six miles South of the border.

American advisers said the invaders took Pochon, border town in the central corridor leading toward Seoul from the North. Chongdan, Pukchon and Yoonan, three towns further West which are cut off by the Injin river from the rest of South Korea, were also reported in Communist hands.

More than 50,000 North Korean troops struck at 11 separate points along the border.

Tanks and artillery participated, but a heavy overnight rain followed by an overcast sky prevented the modern Russian-built North

Korean planes from giving air support.

If the skies are clear tomorrow, it was considered likely the Northern planes would pave the way for a continued thrust South.

If the skies are cloudy, South Korean troops may have time to dig in along a stronger line of resistance than offered by the terrain closer to the border.

With the rainy season just starting, it is possible the invasion can be contained until air strength for the South Koreans arrives.

At 11 p.m., the United Nations Commission on Korea broadcast a message urging a cessation of hostilities and offered to mediate the dispute.

Dr. W. Y. Liu, Chairman of the Commission, said the UN stood ready to negotiate a peace and expressed the UN sentiments as morally opposed to a resort to arms.

At the same time, the United States Military Advisory Group to the Korean army issued a summary of operations in the one-day war.

It said: "All territory West of the Injin River has been lost. One regiment attacked and seized Kaesong.

"One tank force and one battalion of armoured infantry is attacking South along the Pochon-Uijungbu corridor (the route from Seoul to the border) and has taken Pochon.

"The enemy is employing one division with heavy artillery support in an effort to take Chuncheon.

"One reinforced enemy battalion has succeeded in capturing Inju and is continuing toward Chuminjin.

"Four groups of enemy guerrillas and armoured troops landed at widely separated points along the East coast, and have cut the Samchok-Kangnung highway.

"Guerrillas are hindering the Eighth Division's defence efforts."

The summary added that reinforcements are going forward to support the Seventh Division at Uijungbu. It said it was possible that two or three thousand South Korean troops have been killed, but no exact figures are available.

Declaration of war

A government spokesman said North Korea had declared war at 11 a.m.

The radio at Pyongyang, the Communist capital, added to the confusion by a series of conflicting broadcasts. One said the invaders intended to drive South of the border for one kilometre and hold.

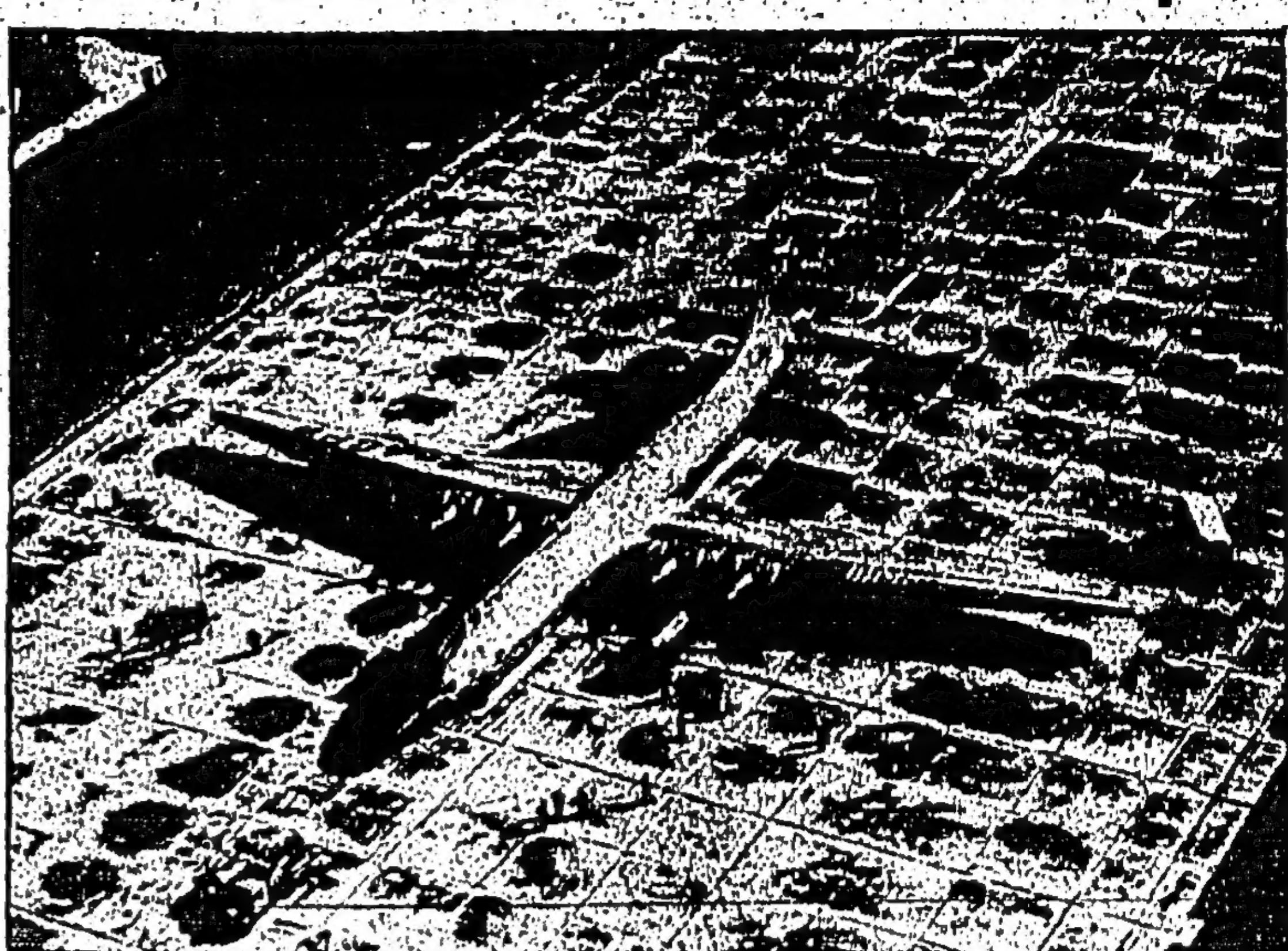
The radio also asserted the South had invaded the North for one kilometre. There was no confirmation of this report.

The North Korean attacks rolled up at 11 points along the 38th parallel that divides the Communist North from the U.S. backed Republic of South Korea.

One U.S. military adviser said the first attack was launched during heavy rain, preventing air support. Indicated an impenetrable plan had been laid out some time ago for a full-scale invasion of the peninsula.

(Continued on Page 2)

The Brabazon at London Airport



This airview shows the Bristol Brabazon, the world's largest airliner, at London Airport, after it landed there for the first time preparatory to taking off for two demonstration flights over London. The plane weighs 130-tons unladen.—(AP photo).

U.S. calls urgent meeting of UN Security Council

New York, June 25.

The United Nations Security Council will meet at 6 p.m. GMT on Sunday (3 a.m. Monday HK time) to consider the Korean war.

The meeting was called at the request of the American delegation who informed the United Nations that it considered the invasion of South Korea by Communist North Korea a "clear-cut case of aggression."

The United States Ambassador, Mr. Ernest Gross, who is also alternate American delegate to the Council, telephoned the UN Secretary General, Mr. Trygve Lie, at 7 a.m. GMT (4 p.m. Sunday HK time) on instructions from the Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson. All members, including Russia which has boycotted the Council since January 13, were informed.

There is no indication yet whether Russia will attend. Sir Benegal Rau of India will preside.

Mr. Gross also called a special meeting of the United States mission to the United Nations at 2 p.m. GMT (11 p.m. HK time) in the American delegation headquarters on Park Avenue.

The request for instant UN action was announced by the State Department at 2:35 a.m. EDT. It followed a series of conferences hastily summoned when news came of the invasion of the South Korean Republic which the United States and the United Nations sponsored.

U.S. MESSAGE

New York, June 25.

The following is the text of the message delivered to Mr. Trygve Lie, by the U.S. Ambassador, Mr. Ernest A. Gross:

"The American Ambassador to the Republic of Korea has informed the Department of State that North Korean forces invaded the territory of the Republic of Korea at several points in the morning hours of June 25, Korean time.

"The Pyongyang radio under the control of the North Korean regime, it is reported, has broadcast a declaration of war against the Republic of Korea, effective 1400 GMT June 24."

"An attack by the forces of the North Korean regime, under the circumstances referred to above, constitutes a breach of the peace and an act of aggression."

"Upon the urgent request of my Government I ask you to call an immediate meeting of the Security Council."

Associated Press.

At the same time the Defence Department announced it had received official dispatches which confirm fighting had broken out along the thirty-eighth parallel.

The State Department at 1 a.m. had reported there were "serious attacks."

Truman informed

State Department officials telephoned President Truman at the home in Independence, Missouri, and the Secretary of State, Mr.

Tragedy at 13 mile beach

Mr. Szeto Chong, Secretary of the "New Life Evening News," 14-15 Lee Yuen Street, East, and Manager of the Shun Kee Press which prints the popular vernacular, was drowned off the 13-mile beach, Castle Peak Road, shortly after 4 p.m. yesterday.

Mr. Szeto went on a swimming party with a number of his colleagues yesterday afternoon when the tragedy occurred.

According to eye-witnesses, Mr. Szeto and Miss Lily Chan, a proof-reader, were floating on inner tyre tubes in the water when sudden strong currents carried them farther from the beach. They were both swept into the water.

Others who saw them struggling in the water swam to their aid and Miss Chan was the first one to be rescued, but by the time they got Mr. Szeto ashore the latter had already swallowed a large amount of water.

Efforts to resuscitate him by artificial respiration were immediately applied.

Aid summoned

Meanwhile, some European swimmers drove to the 11-mile beach, where they summoned two members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade and brought them to the 13-mile beach. They continued to administer artificial respiration.

At the same time two Catholic nuns, attached to the Ruttonjee Hospital who happened to be at the scene gave Mr. Szeto two injections.

European living nearby provided a make-shift stretcher made up of a cot and mattress and put Mr. Szeto into a station-wagon and rushed him to Kowloon Hospital, but he died before he reached the hospital.

Mr. Szeto, who studied in France, was formerly Manager of the "Kwongai Yat Pao" in Kwailin, Ho, joined the "New Life Evening News" about six months ago as Secretary.

Mr. Szeto, who was 47 years of age, is survived by his widow and two daughters, one of whom is married. They are all now residing in Hoping District, Kwangtung Province.

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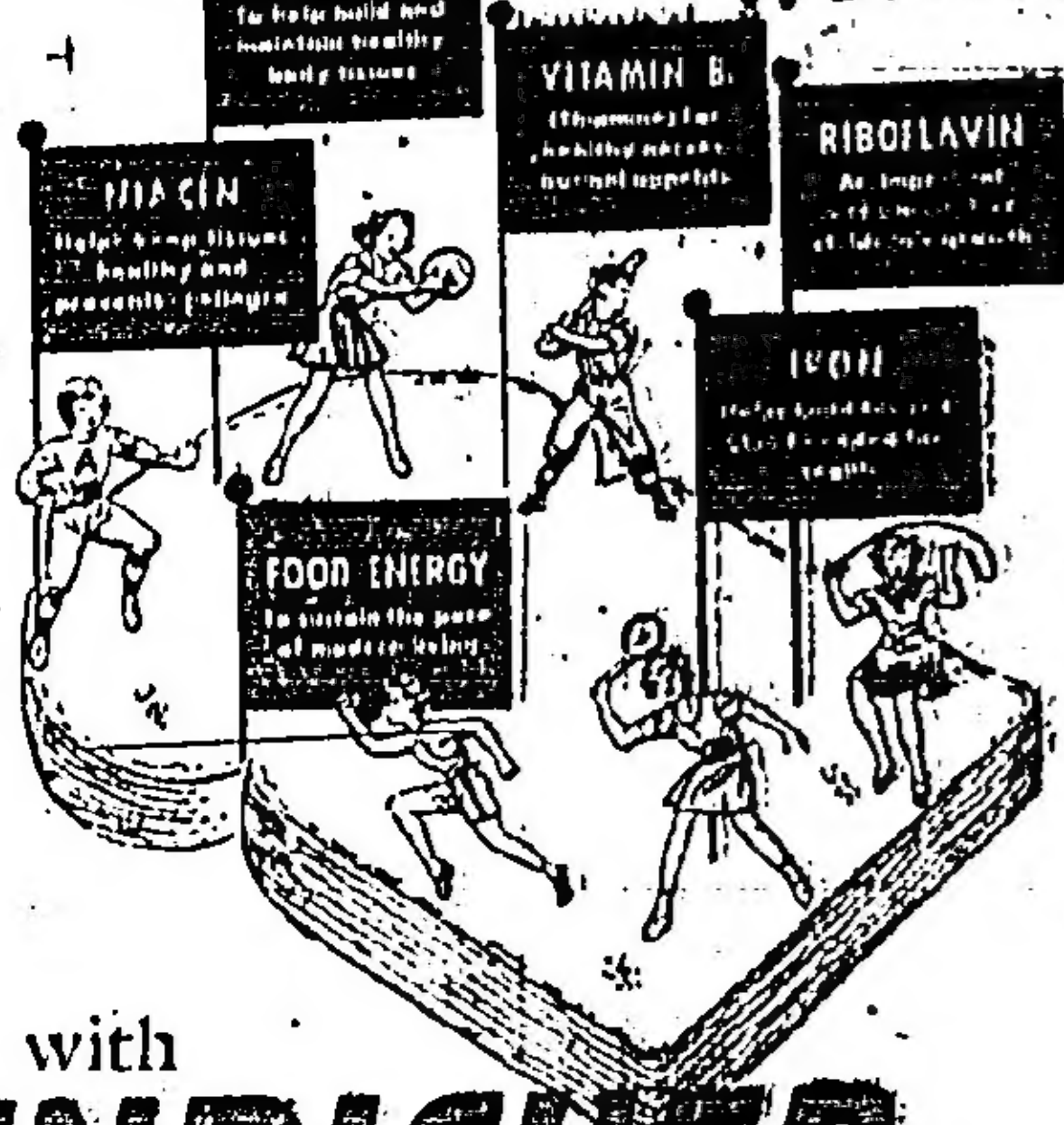
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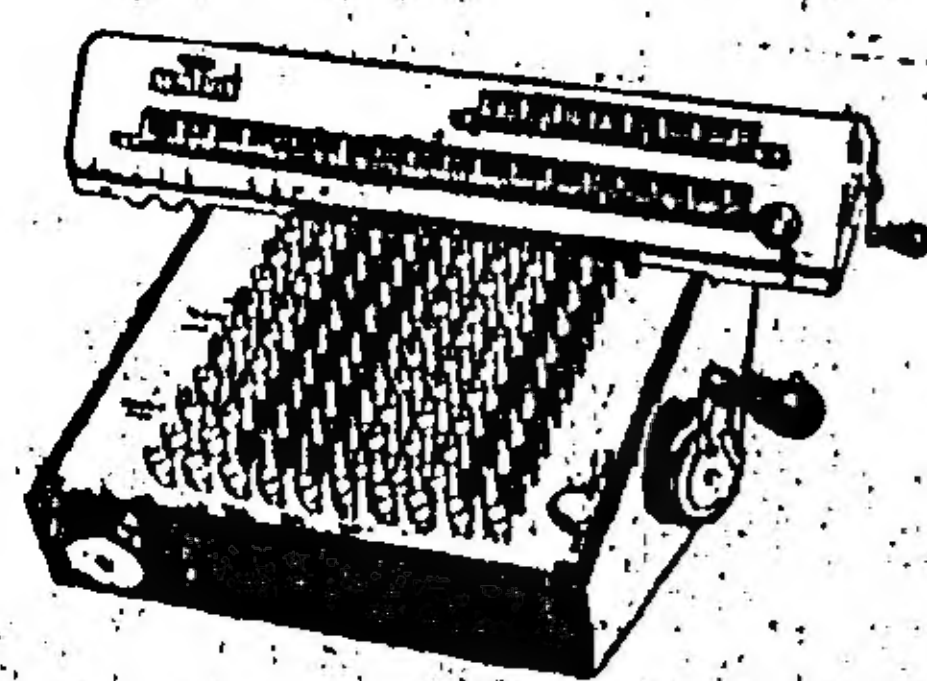
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A hundred years ago

Tales told in
"CHINA MAIL" files.

"The Friend of China and Hong Kong" Gaojie, writes movingly with the Opium Problem and explains the difficulties of an effective solution. It is said that the Emperor of China has commanded his Ministers to draw up a report on the Opium trade. This appears so extremely probable, and it is so desirable that the branch of commerce were placed upon a more satisfactory footing, that we are willing to believe that important changes are contemplated. The late Emperor was opposed to the Opium trade in any form, his representatives, while negotiating the treaty with Sir Henry Pottinger, refused positively to enter upon the discussion of the question by their official capacity, stating that while the Emperor lived the trade would not be legalised. Nearly eight years have passed since the Treaty of Nanking was arranged, and during that time, opium to the value of some six million sterling has been introduced annually into the Empire. The trade is nominally illegal, though virtually legalised by the corrupt officials who have established a tariff for their own profit. The foreign receiving ships anchor at various points on the coast, where they quietly sell the drug under the protection of the Chinese authorities: their customers are usually provided with a licence, and the last danger to be apprehended is capture by the Emperor's vessels of war. Possibly Taoukwang never knew that Opium was openly bought and sold at every port on the coast. His Ministers may have spared him a narration of the truth; but matters were not as they ought to be, prudence and pride would alike dictate silence. Under the mistaken impression that the trade was protected by foreign Powers, who would resent the capture of vessels under their flag, the receiving ships were not interfered with.

But Taoukwang sleeps with his fathers: a young Prince brought under the guardianship of Keying now holds the sceptre, and the period has probably arrived when the opium question will engage the attention of the Emperor and his Councilors. A question which so deeply affects the welfare of China cannot be indifferent to foreigners: and those engaged in the trade, and those not engaged in it, are alike desirous that the deliberations of the Cabinet at Peking result in a line of action calculated to benefit the Empire. Its moral energies have been weakened by the corrupt and debasing effects of a system of legalised smuggling, connived at by some officials and openly sanctioned by others. If the physical energies of the people are impaired by the use of the drug, the moral energies of the Government are also impaired by the method by which it is taken into the country. Any change in the present system will be distasteful to the Mandarin who profit by it, but the evils are so evident and so great, that we almost feel assured that some reform will be attempted, and we trust it will be reform of a practical nature.

It is possible that the present investigation will lead to the legalisation of the trade. By admitting Opium at a moderate duty, smuggling and all its attendant vices would be put an end to. The impoverished revenue would be strengthened, while the consumption would not be materially increased. Following the example of Western nations, China by granting licences to those who retail the drug would bring the consumers to some extent under the control of the police, and the inordinate smoke could be punished by a small fine as drunkards are punished in other countries. Pursuing a bolder course, the Emperor may determine to suppress the trade entirely. It would have of great difficulty in capturing the foreign receiving ships at the various stations, confiscating vessels and cargoes and sending the crews to the Consuls of their respective countries. And were such measures adopted,

possibly the trade would be abandoned by those who are now engaged in it. But what would be the consequences? It would fall into the hands of desperate adventurers, and the coast would swarm with vessels under the flags of various European Powers, selling the Chinese Navy at defiance and carrying on the traffic under protection of their guns. No force that China could raise would be strong enough to suppress the trade, and while, in extent, it was as great as ever, it would be accompanied with violence and crime.

The evil would be increased; before two years had elapsed, screw-propellers would be brought into play, and opium would be more lucrative than it now is. Great Britain has failed in her endeavours to put down the slave trade on the coast of Africa; her mistake, however, has actually increased the horrors of that iniquitous traffic. If, with her immense naval power, she has been unable to put an end to the slave-trade, what chance would China have in dealing with that in Opium? A well-appointed European vessel, with steam power to propel her in calm, would set the whole navy of China at defiance.

Some good-meaning people say, let England prohibit the growth of the poppy in India, and pass an act by which it is piracy to carry opium in a British vessel, and the trade will cease. But this is a fallacy. Putting aside the question as to whether England can with any degree of justice to her Indian subjects prohibit the cultivation of a plant which was grown largely in India centuries before she had a foot of territory in the East, and without disputing the absurdity of making any branch of commerce a crime, we ask: would these extreme measures put an end to the opium trade? Most assuredly they would not. The poppy would be cultivated elsewhere, and the opium would be brought to China under score of flags over whom England has no control. Were England mistress of the world, the proposition might be entertained by reasoning practical minds—and not a day sooner.

But the Emperor may be contented to allow matters to rest as they are now, contented to submit to evils with which he and his officials are so familiar. Keying and Lin are both in office and influential Councilors. The first, it is supposed, is favourable to the legalisation of the trade, were it sold from a concession that is cannot be put down. The second has always been opposed to it, and we have not heard that past experience has modified the extreme views with which he came to Canton in 1839. The whole host of officials in the maritime provinces are interested in the present unsatisfactory system; they will advocate the policy of laissez-faire as they now are. The question is beset with difficulties, and the genuine friends of peace, order and morality will look anxiously for a solution in the determination of a youth under 20 years of age.

Demobilisation of Liberation Army planned

Partial demobilisation of the People's Liberation Army, it is said, is being carried out during the current year according to a Peking message in yesterday's "Ta Kung Pao."

The report said that the decision was made at a joint meeting of the People's Revolutionary Military Commission and the Administrative Council of the People's Central Government on Saturday.

The newspaper added that the procedure for partial demobilisation was also decided, but details were not included in the report.

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NWA suspends U.S.-Taipei- Manila service

Taipei, June 23. North West Airlines suspended today its U.S.-Taipei-Manila service temporarily.

The company said its regular weekly service would be discontinued beginning Monday pending clarification of the routes with the Philippine Government.

North West Airlines said it expected to resume its direct flights between the United States and Taiwan early in July. United Press.

SCAP rejects Russian demand

Tokyo, June 26. General Douglas MacArthur today sharply rejected a Russian demand that he call off his crack-down on the Japanese Communist Party.

General MacArthur said on Friday the Soviet protest note was a "conglomeration of mis-statements, misapprehensions and prevarications of the facts."

The Soviet note, sent by Colonel S. Plyshenko, the acting Soviet member of the Allied Council for Japan, had formally protested against MacArthur's "police club law" in Japan and had demanded that he call off his poodle of the Communist leaders.

General MacArthur's strong charge that the Russian demand was a "shameful misuse" of "diplomatic privileges" led to renewed speculation that he is considering ordering the Russians to leave Japan.

It was the first time that he has made the point Colonel Plyshenko has been reported to be considering the expulsion of the Soviets from the Council meetings.

The Russians are in Japan only by virtue of their Council membership and the diplomatic section of the Supreme Headquarters has been reported to be considering the expulsion of the Soviets on the ground that they are not attending Council meetings. Saturday's protest charged General MacArthur with violating both the Potsdam and the Far East Commission's declaration on the demilitarisation of Japan.—United Press.

Plea for public bath houses

Residents in the Shaukiwan and Kowloon City districts want Government to set up public bath houses with separate sections for men and women.

Lack of bathroom facilities in the tenement houses in the districts, they say, is causing considerable inconvenience. In most of the tenement houses, the only place in which one can take a bath is the kitchen.

They complain that when they return from work, factories and dockyards they cannot bathe themselves at their dwellings as the kitchens are then fully occupied by housewives, preparing the evening meals.

Then, after meals it is a case of queuing up to take baths in turn. Those at the end of the queue are most unfortunate. Invariably when their turn comes, the water supply has been cut.

It was learned yesterday that the residents may shortly petition Government through their respective District Welfare Associations.

Ambon appeal to Australia

The Hague, June 24. Dr. J. Nikkijuluw, described as the representative in Holland of the South Moluccas Republic of Ambon, today called the Australian Premier, urgently requesting Australian support against what he called a "serious threat" to the military position of Dutch New Guinea, and the South Moluccas by Indonesia.

The cable said the "latest Indonesian documents in our hands show that the United States of Indonesia has plans for political and military penetration into New Guinea."

Dr. Nikkijuluw said that 200 Indonesian Federal troops had landed on the Dobo-Ratu Islands in the South Moluccas, South West of New Guinea, on June 3.

The South Moluccas, he said, would greatly appreciate being able to open negotiations with the Australian ambassadors in The Hague or London on this question.—Reuter.

PERSONALITY PARADE

The Acting Governor

Considerable journeyings to many parts of the British Commonwealth have made the Acting Governor of Hong Kong believe in the essential similarity of the human race. In their fundamentals, a native of London and a native of Hong Kong are alike.

Mr. J. E. Nicoll, the Colonial Secretary who is now Officer Administering the Government in the absence of Sir Alexander Grantham on leave, has devoted the best part of his life to serving the Empire. He has been connected with the Colonies since 1921, when he was first appointed administrative officer in North Borneo, when the country was still under the old Chartered Company.

Since that time he has held a succession of colonial posts, which has taken him to Africa, the West Indies, Fiji, the West Indies, and now the Far East. He has been in Hong Kong since last year.

Mr. Nicoll was born in Cumberland, North England, in 1889. He is the first member of his family to have made a career of the Colonial Service, his forebears were farmers and business people who remained mostly at home.

War service

He went to school in Cumberland and completed his studies at Oxford. This was in the year 1910, when he had already seen war service in France and had lost something of youth's dream.

He had joined the army in 1911 when the call for manpower had begun to make its demands on British schools. He was just about to become 18 years of age when he went to a Cadet School and was subsequently gazetted a second lieutenant in the South Lancashire Regiment. He joined one of the battalions in France in May, 1913.

He took part in the war and was not demobilised until a year later. The intense convulsions of the Kaiser's armies as the Allies pressed home the war before the final surrender which Marshal Foch received in the forest at Compiègne, were all known to him. Despite his youth, he was an interested spectator at some of the most dramatic and historic events of that first world war.

He returned from the war to complete his studies, and went to Oxford together with other young men whom participation in the great battle had made older than their years.

In 1920 Mr. Nicoll decided to seek an appointment in the Colonies, and accepted his first appointment as a Cadet to North Borneo. He arrived in January the following year, and was employed there on district work.

He remained on this job until 1924 when he went on leave. Back in London, he resigned, but accepted an appointment as a Cadet in Tanganyika in 1925.

Africa suited him and he remained in the Tanganyika service for 12 years, leaving in 1937 on secondment to the Colonial Office.

In Tanganyika he also did district and Secretariat work. In 1934 he was sent by the Colonial Office to London to study the system of Dutch Colonial Administration, and utilised the occasion by coming to Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Japan for a brief holiday. It was his first contact with the Chinese coast. He was destined to return to the Far East until last year, but by then conditions were greatly altered.

From the Colonial Office he was sent to the West Indies, and went to Trinidad as the Deputy Colonial Secretary. He acted as the Colonial Secretary on occasions, and was also the Governor's deputy once or twice.

In 1943, Mr. Nicoll was appointed Colonial Secretary to Fiji and reached there in the beginning of 1944. He remained in Fiji until he was appointed to Hong Kong. While there, he served from time to time as the acting Governor of Fiji and acting High Commissioner for the Western Pacific when the regular dignitaries were absent or on leave.

His Fiji experiences are memorable because Sir Alexander Grantham was there at the same time, and Mr. Nicoll worked with him for two years before rejoining him at Hong Kong.

Mr. Nicoll was honoured with the CMG in 1946.

He is married, and his son is at present in England at school.

The acting Governor is a tall man, well-built, with steel-grey hair, and regular features. He enjoys fishing, and makes use of any opportunity which he displays. He is motivated by a strong belief in the rights of local men, and shares the hope of the more enlightened people in the Colonial Service that more opportunity must be provided for locally recruited officers.

Mr. Nicoll has no political views, his governing philosophy is one of belief in the essential goodness of the world's peoples. His travels have converted him to the view that much-touted differences in the component parts of the human race do not exist. Barring localised customs and traditions, there is only one human family.

He is sensitive to the merits of religion, but he is best described as a liberal. His mind is not compressed by intangible frontiers—the path to God, he feels, is best journeyed personally.

A sense of reservation permeates his inevitably, perhaps, because of his position. But he is approachable, and conversation soon mellows the rigidity of the first impression and the genial democracy of the man swiftly emerges.

He talks in measured sentences, slowly and with emphasis. He has a habit of recasting repetition of questions put to him, and replies only when he has collected his thoughts. His answers are always precise and complete. They require no elaboration.

With a genial greeting, the proffer of a seat and cigarette, he puts his visitors at ease at once, and then proceeds to charm them with a friendly conversation without a trace of condescension. This, in fact, is his main quality: he is sincere.

Merits of local men

Although comparatively new to Hong Kong, Mr. Nicoll has endeared himself to members of the Secretariat for the human qualities of consideration and

portunity to go out and spend a few hours at his favourite pastime. He reads a lot, but writes little except official reports.

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U.S. ADAMANT ON PROTECTING JAPAN; EARLY TREATY WANTED

Washington, June 24.

U.S. mission to leave for PI soon

Washington, June 24. After an hour and a quarter conference with the United States Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, the Philippines' two top foreign diplomats confirmed that the United States economic advisory mission to their country will be named and will leave soon.

In an interview with the United Press, the Foreign Minister General Carlos Romulo, and Ambassador Juan P. Elizalde, said Mr. Acheson told them that the mission would probably depart for Manila early next month.

General Romulo said the State Department has decided on the man to head the mission but declined to say who he is. Department sources, however, told the United Press earlier that the probable choice is Mr. Daniel Bell, President of a large bank here and former Under-Secretary of the Treasury.

Both General Romulo and Mr. Elizalde said they know Mr. Bell from the days when he helped them in drafting the Philippine Trade Act. Both said they considered that he is excellently qualified for the job.

General Romulo described the talks as his opportunity to "give the Secretary the newest and latest picture of the Philippines and the diagnosis of our problems."

Romulo said, "The main significance of discussions was that we were able to present our Philippine point of view on the entire range of affairs involved between our two countries." He said these included the Hukbalahap situation, President Epifanio Quirino's integrity board, United Nations affairs, veterans benefits and the Acheson question raised by the United States project for subsidizing the central American hemp production.

Mr. Elizalde said they explained that the Huk situation is not half as bad as reported here. He said, "We told him that contrary to what some writers here seem to think the Philippines is not a potential second China. They seem to think that the Huk are gradually taking over one Philippine province after another which simply is not a fact."

Romulo joined in. "We emphasized that in the whole Philippines the Huk do not control a single province, a single city or even a single barrio. We also described the merger of the Philippine Army and constabulary and President Quirino's other efforts to reinforce law and order."—United Press.

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The United States does not intend to retreat from Japan and leave that country unarmed and helpless in the present state of world affairs. That, according to a high official source, is the basic principle to be understood in current discussions about some form of Japanese peace settlement. This attitude stems from the belief that the United States must change its historic approach to Far Eastern affairs to work with Japan instead of China.

While the United States hopes that it will be possible to carry out its timetable for the Japanese peace treaty with the Western powers participating, it does rule out the possibility that events may make it necessary to achieve somewhat of the same objective by measures which would terminate the state of hostilities without actual signature of the peace pact.

But in any event, according to this source who is in a position to know, the United States Government is firm in its belief that the American future in Asia depends upon close co-operation between the United States and Japan. For that reason, the United States is determined to maintain bases in Japan or nearby islands unless the rest of Allied nations consent to reactivation of Japanese military forces, which at this time is considered unlikely.

High official sources predicted that it would be very easy for the Defense and State Departments to work out an agreed draft for the Japanese treaty within about one month. However, they are not too sanguine about the possibility of securing an Allied agreement on the draft since they believed that many matters such as those concerning Japanese trade rights would rise to plague anyone trying to reach agreement on the peace treaty.

Japan's trade

One of the big problems facing State Department treaty planners is the matter of Japanese trade, both export and import. They admit that under the American occupation it is channelled into a somewhat artificial pattern by which the Asian continent except for South East Asia has been ignored.

Therefore, one of their greatest tasks is to decide whether this pattern must be perpetuated or whether Japan should not be encouraged to resume its historic economic relations with the continent.

United States businessmen and those of some other countries are becoming increasingly critical of Japanese competition in markets which they regard historically as their own. This is one reason why policy planners here believe that actual agreement on the Japanese treaty may be more difficult than is generally believed.

High officials told the United Press that the matter of disagreement between the Defense and State Departments on the terms of the treaty could be discounted now. They said there were some disagreements but nothing that could not be worked out in a few hours' sessions.

They contended that the re-injection of the Taiwan question into the discussion of an overall settlement in the Far East would not have any effect on American efforts to hasten some form of Japanese peace settlement.

Commenting on the fears expressed in some quarters here that re-emergence of the Taiwan

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Sun's rays for energy, not atoms

Seattle, June 23.

A harnessed sun, not atomic energy, may well become our number one source of power. That's the belief of Frank R. Benedict, engineering manager for Westinghouse Electric.

He added that heat, from the depths of the earth is another tremendous energy potential. "It was a clean how to get hold of it."

Benedict said development of solar energy as a continuous source of power "will come any way, so we might as well lay a solid groundwork for the coming generations."

"When our dwindling supplies of coal, oil, and gas are gone, harnessed sunshine may well be our number one source of energy," he said.

"Limited amounts of the two fissionable elements uranium and thorium, will control the broad scale applications of atomic power. But it seems very unlikely that atomic power will ever supply any large proportion of our total energy requirement."

Benedict said one practical way of capturing the energy now lost when the sun's rays are reflected off the earth's surface is by optical means, "the old magnifying glass principle."

"In this way," he explained, sunlight can be concentrated about 50,000 times to produce very high-temperature furnaces. Russia is reported to have a solar boiler operating with super-heated steam at almost 100 degrees Fahrenheit.

He said direct conversion of the sun's radiation into electrical energy is the engineer's dream. He disclosed that intensive research in photo-chemistry, thermoelectricity and photo-electricity is now under way in many universities.

Benedict said the earth alone was capable of supplying 10 times our total annual energy requirement.

However, with the earth still radiating more energy than it receives from the sun, Benedict said ideas for tapping the huge heat reservoir "are absurdly expensive."

Benedict estimated that by improving utilizing devices and importing oil, we may struggle along for about 200 years, "perhaps a maximum of 600 years, on non-renewable fuels such as coal, oil and natural gas."—United Press.

Great ball of fire over Gulf of Mexico

New Orleans, June 24.

A great ball of fire visible for 500 miles burned for a few seconds high in the Southern sky tonight and then glimmered out, leaving a curving trail of glowing vapour.

Mr. R. M. Kiser, Senior Air Traffic Controller of the Civil Aeronautics Administration here said the gleaming object was seen from Tuscaloosa, Ala., Houston, Texas, and from a plane 260 miles Southward over the Gulf of Mexico.

Mr. A. E. Amie, U.S. weather

forecaster here said he saw an object of "tremendous brilliance" in the Western sky at 7.40 p.m. CST. "It was more brilliant than any meteor I have ever seen," Mr. Amie said. "I never saw anything like it before and I cannot say what it was; how high it was or how fast it was moving. It just looked like a great ball of fire."

Mr. Kiser said the fiery body must have been at least as high as 100,000 feet to have been seen over such a long distance. He said the CAA instructed all its stations to submit reports.—United Press.

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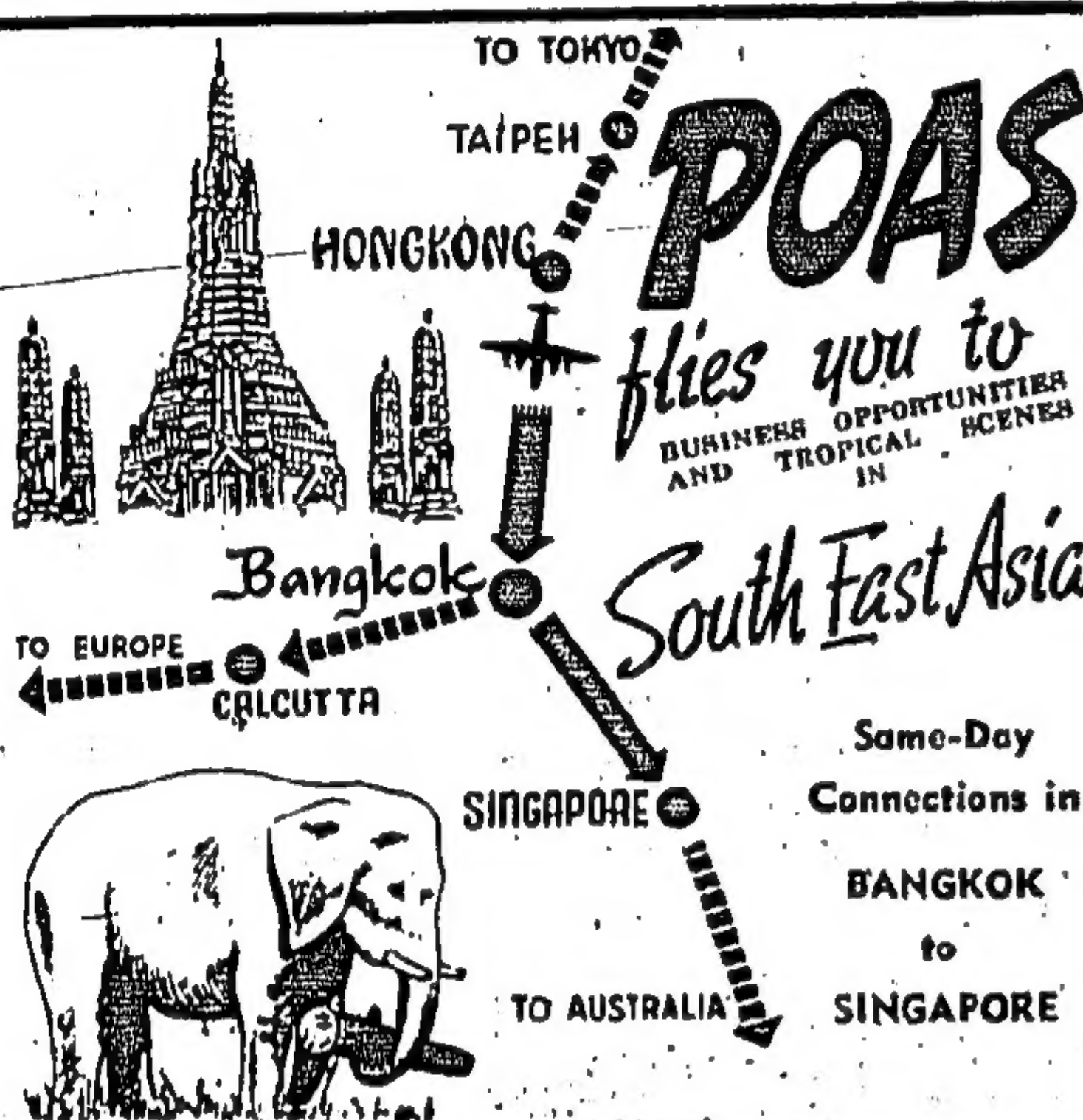


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BRITAIN'S WAR OF RECOVERY

The recent report of the Economic Co-operation Administration paid striking tribute to the extent of Britain's recovery from the war. Industrial output in Western Europe as a whole is 24 per cent above pre-war; in the United Kingdom it is 50 per cent above. Production in Western Europe is 8 per cent above last year's level; in the U.K. it is 10 per cent up. The Labour organ, the "Daily Herald" was not slow to assert that these vital facts are "a complete vindication of British policy."

The contrast between 1945 and 1950, it is true, is dramatic. At the end of the war all British industries were geared to war needs. The export trade was a shadow of its former self. The adverse trade balance was colossal. There was a huge Budget deficit. Nearly all things of every-day need were closely rationed, and nearly everything was scarce or unobtainable. Children hardly knew what a shell-egg was or what an orange looked like. Few economists then believed that within five years so great a recovery would be made.

It would not have been made without the magnificent help of the United States, and of the Commonwealth, as the Labour paper freely admits. Still, it remains true that this help could not have performed the miracle alone. Recovery was brought about by a great national effort and what was, on the whole, a wise national policy. Either must have failed without the other. The job was no easy one. It meant hard work and the acceptance of unpleasant but necessary austerities. But it has been done, and Britain is now far nearer her goal of economic independence, of standing on her own feet, which she is due to reach when Marshall Aid ends in 1952.

The improvement in the conditions of living has also been accompanied by a notable relaxation in political tensions. The "Yorkshire Post" recalls that in 1947 there were people who could seriously ask if history was not going to repeat itself. They wondered if the floods and drought of that year might not lead to a disastrous shortage of food—as disastrous as that of 1847, which contributed largely to the revolutionary movements of the following year; and they feared that a triumph of Communism in 1948 might correspond to the upheavals of a century earlier. These fears were not fulfilled, and the Marshall Plan had much to do with that.

Anne O'Hare McCormick, whose brilliant column in the "New York Times" has long been one of the best things in contemporary journalism, wrote from London recently that the country's rising tide of confidence in the future is as striking as anything on the British scene. Since the war, she says, the British have tended to exaggerate, even to exaggerate their "decline" in the world. They rather liked to boast of their poverty and to speak of themselves as a second-class power, a dependent on the United States. Now they begin to glimpse the possibility of regaining their former position, and a note of the old assurance creeps into the conversation. Sir Stafford Cripps is now less a symbol of austerity than a dispenser of cheer—and that's saying a lot. Devaluation, the American boom, more invul-

THE RED WHO CHALLENGES THE MEN IN MOSCOW

By Phyllis Auty

A small gate in a garden wall is all that the public sees of the Belgrade villa of Marshal Tito.

When the gate was opened in reply to my ring it revealed no mansion, only the kind of 12-roomed house and medium-sized garden that can be seen any day in the suburbs of British towns.

There were two sentries by the gate, two near the house; no barbed wire, no Tommy guns. On the verandah was Tito's famous dog Tiger, a half-bred Alsatian which was captured from the Germans during the war and has been with Tito ever since.

A young officer led me through the house to the room where Tito was waiting. The room was large but homely. There was nothing to indicate that the Communist metal worker who has become leader of Yugoslavia surrounds himself with luxury.

He looks younger

I already knew what Tito looked like. His picture is on show in every town and village in Yugoslavia. But I was surprised to see that he is exactly like his most handsome portraits. His head is a gift to any photographer and needs no touching up.

He is on the short side, not more than 5ft. 7in., stocky and solid but not fat. His fair, wavy hair is going grey, and his steely blue eyes have a look of strong determination.

He looks a good 10 years younger than his age, which is just 50. What the photographs cannot convey is the force and vitality of his presence. Yet he seemed to make no effort to be impressive. His manner was quiet, natural and friendly.

We sat at a round table and for an hour a quiet talk about Yugoslavia's problems. Tito answered all my questions without hesitation. He seemed right on top of things, confident, intelligent, and with facts and figures at his finger-tips.

He knows what he wants for Yugoslavia, and appears realistic enough to understand the full difficulties of his position. The comfortable pair of old shoes he was wearing seemed to symbolise the fact that he has his feet firmly on the ground. They contrasted oddly with his very smart double-breasted grey lounge suit.

Need for imports

He spoke of Yugoslavia's difficulties since her split with Russia, of the need for more imports from the West and of the methods being used to develop what he called Socialist Democracy in Yugoslavia.

I asked him how this system differed from present-day government in Communist Russia. He replied that the Soviet Union is becoming more and more centralised, but his plan for Yugoslavia is to decentralise government, cut-out bureaucracy—and give more power to the people.

able exports, and the beginning of dividends on the large post-war investments in capital goods, are helping things along. The sterling markets, however, are the chief thing, both in sustaining full employment and in the renewal of "the sense of power which Britons missed so much." Half the world's trade is still carried on in sterling.

The stalemate in Parliament imposes a strain on initiative, especially in the domain of international policy. There has been endless discussion about Labour's handling of the Schuman Plan, but bungling and unctuous as it was, in the end it is likely to come out well. The returning sense of world power is contradicted, says the correspondent, by the tendency to self-absorption. The strange reversal of history that makes the United States the leading internationalist Power while Britain is drawn back into isolationism, will not last. But there is, of course, in this matter the old island instinct at work again amidst Labour's concern for its own programme and prejudices.

Whether under Conservatives or under Labour, Britain cannot avoid being drawn into the new currents forcing all nations into larger systems. In the end she will not let Europe organize without her, for as the struggle for existence relaxes and the feeling of power revives, Britain's desire to recover her old place in the world will prove stronger than the pull of insularity. Indeed, all that is needed now is a formula which will not commit her in advance, and avoid the signing of a bank cheque.

As we talked, Tito smoked a succession of cigarettes, pushing them down into his pipe-shaped cigarette holder of ebony inlaid with silver.

He has the reputation of enjoying food, drink, and the good things of life in moderation. He does not look like a self-indulgent man. His health and vitality are remarkable.

As we talked his alert attention never seemed to flag. I also saw him take the march, past at the May Day parade for four solid hours. Long before the end, diplomats and visitors were disappearing for quiet refreshment and a smoke. Not so Tito.

He stood firm and erect, clapped when the first Yugoslav-made tanks went by, smiled and waved when the peasants stopped to gaze at him, made jokes with the band leader, and was as fresh at the end as at the beginning.

Tito may be in constant danger of assassination, but he does not look as if he loses any sleep over it. He must be used to danger, since for 30 years his life has been threatened. He says modestly he

now has some experience in these matters.

In pre-war Yugoslavia he was a secret Communist agent. During the war the Germans put a price on his head, and now the Russians have called on the Yugoslav people to remove him from power.

The man whose job is to protect Tito is Alexander Rankovic, Minister of the Interior.

Dark, sleek, young looking for his 40 odd years, he is little known and never gives interviews. His friends say he is shy, a nice man with a nasty job. He is certainly thorough and ruthless, and has the reputation of arresting too many people rather than let any dangerous enemy escape.

I asked Tito if police powers were not excessive. He said that after the post-war revolution in Yugoslavia—which he claimed to be one of the most bloodless in history—they were necessary to protect the State.

He said: "We are now getting more moderate in these matters." I too had noticed that people talk more freely this year than

previously and criticise the Government openly and without fear of arrest.

These changes may have come because this year Tito feels he is more firmly in the saddle. He certainly gives the impression of being confident of success. He said repeatedly that he did not expect war in the near future, and emphasised that, given peace and sufficient trade with the West, Yugoslavia can pull through alone.

People behind him

Is Tito a great man? I came away with the impression that he is. Certainly he is not a power-loving man like Hitler, nor pleasure-loving rogue like Goring.

I should say he is an idealist, determined to do what he thinks is good for the majority of Yugoslavs even if it means sacrifices from them and dangers for himself.

Like the rest of the Yugoslavs he is tough, courageous, independent—that is why he has the majority behind him.

Whatever happens to him now his name will go down to history as the first leader of a Communist State to challenge the power of Moscow.

SHE SAID: "FIND ME A SWORD SWALLOWER"

At luncheon in Arienzo, within a stone's throw of Tiberius's flour mill, I met Donald Downes, who was an officer in American intelligence during the war, and later a journalist.

He said, rather disparagingly, "I had an idea, so I gave up journalism."

"I found there were scores of travel agents in Rome, but no While-you-are-staying-in-Rome agency, so I began one."

He told me he has had some strange requests for help.

Once he had to buy a seventeenth century Dutch room with furniture and a fountain and ship it to Oklahoma.

Another day he had to find guides for a party of doctors who spoke nothing but Persian.

He has produced Turkish typists, Russian dentists, a novel at 3 a.m. for a diplomat suffering from insomnia, and a sword swallower for a woman from Boston who had never seen one.

Donald told me that among his guides are "a Duchess and a wealthy young Venetian who guides simply because he loves Rome and wants other people to love it, too."

Conversation piece

Conversation overheard at a restaurant table in Naples: "Here we were, stranded for the duration. There was nothing else to do but read, so my wife and I settled down and went right through literature."

"There was another old Harrovian in the piece; a queer sort of chap. I remember him at

school. He had a new pair of patent leather shoes every two weeks. The housemaster wrote to his father about it, but the old chap wrote back and said his son could have as many pairs of patent leather shoes as he liked."

The turkey and the brandy

I was told a nice story here of an American couple in Capri who pride themselves on their cooking.

By Hector Bolitho

They cosseted and fattened a young turkey for killing. When the day of execution came, the wife insisted that a turkey should always be given a glass of brandy before it is killed, so the husband held the unhappy bird while she poured the liquor down its throat.

It suddenly became lively, flew from the villa, over the terrace and over the Mediterranean.

Four fishing boats put off, evening came, lights were focused on the water and, after some hours of searching, the bird was brought back—and killed.

The economics of Holy Year

I talked with a businessman who means sadly about the effect of Anno Santo (Holy Year) on the tourist trade in Rome, and he supported his sighs with some surprising facts.

He said the celebration has frightened away the rich tourists and that it takes the spending of 100 pilgrims to make up for what he called, rather unkindly: "One Mrs. Boulder-Jones, from Sioux City."

I said: "But surely there are flocks of American-Irish coming over?" He answered: "Yes, but the American-Irish are unspendy and careful."

He told me that the hotels in Rome have skyrocketed their prices. In spite of Government orders by charging 50 per cent extra for dogs, and as much as 450 lire a day extra for heating, which, he pointed out, "Never arrives in the rooms because the radiators are so antique."

Allies and the old women

I met a Florentine who talked of the arrival of the Allies in Florence at the end of the war.

I asked him, "How did they behave towards you?" and he answered, "They could not have been more charming, but what we resented was the way they treated the English residents."

"We had one or two hundred dear old English ladies living in Florence during the war, exiled and poor."

"I think I can say we cared for them as best we could. But when the English authorities arrived—they gave the poor old ladies a tin of bully beef and a blanket each, put them on motor buses and, I am sorry to say, we have not heard of them since."

An old green beret

I drove from Postano to Viesti. Out in the water lay the three small islands that be-

long to Leonide Massino. From the lofty heights they looked like three pebbles in a blue silk handkerchief.

We came to Viesti about noon and, as I had been reading Hilary St. George Saunders's noble and moving story of the Commandos, I searched along the coast, following shorelines for signs of the awful days between September 9 and 18, 1943.

The sun "shone down upon the yellow, pink, and white houses of Viesti village and on the green copper domes of the church," as on the morning when No. 41 (Royal Marine) Commando seized the veldts at the mouth of the defile.

But the sun of 1950 shone on a peaceful Viesti. I found a potter at his wheel and an artist painting donkeys on an earthenware plate.

Viesti dozed in peace, and her wounds seemed healed.

There was no sign of the 5th Army...not a ghost, nor a mark could I find to show that they had ever been here.

Then I turned back to Viesti and climbed the slope of the Pass of La Molina.

I paused by the first great curve in the road and stood there a long time, in silence. Then, from the lower bend in the road, a woman climbed towards me, a bent, slow woman, with a bundle of sticks as high as herself, swaying above her weary head.

At her heels was a cheeky, happy Italian boy perhaps seven years old. He trailed a stick in the dust, while the woman once passed when the world was on fire.

As the boy came near I saw that his head was covered by a very old, green beret.



"Japanese qualls for Hong Kong." Sometimes I quall for it myself.

The Grand Hotel in Shanghai has been taken over as a recreational centre for industrial workers. Vicki Baum is said to have received the news quietly.

"Over 60 servicemen and women enjoyed the lovely evening kindly provided by Mr. ... Of course, having an air-conditioned place does give you prestige with your guests."

"Too much singing increases the blood pressure," states a medical expert. "Anyone living next door to a practising soprano will hasten to agree."

Some beer on the market is said to be an insult to any discriminating drinker. But the insult is swallowed.

Unreasonable—the occupant of the electric chair who wanted the prison chaplain to hold his hand.

Topsy—or was it turvy? "Then it spread to Liz, who clapped a hand over her mouth above blue eyes that watered with silent laughter."

A man protested against a fine imposed for driving with one arm round his sweetheart. He said a good clutch was essential for changing gear.

"Eviction order refused." Sounds the sort of thing that ought to be refused.

Recipe—Ever tried soft soap for wiping out dirty looks?

Myrtle wants to know if the Yorkshire Moors are quite as black as those she saw in Spain.

"Admittedly, lots of errors are due to haste and hurry. 'Your' for 'you're,' let's say." Let's.



"I knew it would rain to-day—my corn is giving me gyp!"

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SIX-POWER TALKS ON SCHUMAN PLAN END

French working draft given to delegates COMMONWEALTH ASPECT

Paris, June 24.

The first phase of the six-Power talks on the Schuman Plan for a European coal and steel pool ended here today.

With a French blueprint for the pool in their brief cases delegates from Italy, West Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg decided to go home and consult their Governments before continuing the talks.

They will meet again here on Monday week.

The French working draft, the first written outline of the project, was based on comments offered at yesterday's meeting. Handed over to the five other delegations this morning, it was understood to suggest that a supra-national Authority should be set up as the first step.

Belgian Socialists threat

Brussels, June 24.

Belgian Socialists will stage an unyielding fight to prevent the return of provisionally exiled King Leopold to the throne, M. Max Buset, party chairman, said here today.

If the king returned "we will poison his reign until he understands," M. Buset added.

Referring to the meeting in Switzerland last Monday between King Leopold and M. Duvicourt, newly appointed Belgian Prime Minister, M. Buset said: "Let M. Duvicourt clearly tell the king that if he returns it is battle."

He was addressing a meeting of the party's national congress in Brussels.

M. Buset referred to the results of the nationwide referendum of the Belgian people in March on the question of King Leopold's return to the throne. King Leopold polled just over 57 per cent of the votes.

In the Northern Flemish provinces more than 70 per cent of the votes supported him. But in French speaking Wallonia, the highly industrialised Southern provinces, and in the bilingual Brussels district, the majority of the voters were against his return.

"We will march with the capital and Wallonia anybody tries to impose King Leopold upon them," M. Buset said.—Reuter.

CANBERRA STAND ON RED CHINA

Washington, June 24.

Diplomatic officials said today that Australian solidarity with the United States' viewpoint on Communist China is expected to be manifested by a refusal to support the British desire that Communist China be admitted as a member of the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

This body will meet in Geneva on July 3. Britain hopes to go ahead with the admission proposal if she can rally sufficient support by then.

There were preliminary indications that Australia will give a flat refusal to this proposal and it is believed that if New Zealand had been a member of the council she would take the same attitude.

Australia and New Zealand seem to be conforming their Far East policy rapidly with that of the United States in line with their efforts to get closer relations with the United States on Far Eastern problems.—United Press.

ANGRY ANKARA DEPUTIES

Ankara, June 24.

Deputies angrily banged their desks and shouted protests when the Public Works Minister, Fahri Belen, announced in the National Assembly here last night the prices paid by the previous administration for land.

The Assembly adjourned to give the matter fuller consideration at a later date. The Minister disclosed that although plots of land, bought for the building of a new National Assembly, were contiguous, the average price paid to some in districts was seven Turkish pounds per square metre, while nearly 60 Turkish pounds per square metre was paid to Chukru Sarajoglu, former premier and foreign minister.

Mr. Belen said Sarajoglu received 160,000 Turkish pounds for 3,294 square metres.—Reuter.

Spaak on merger plan

Strasbourg, June 24.

Paul Henri Spaak, former Belgian Socialist Premier and Chairman of the Council of Europe's Consultative Assembly, suggested here today that the Council should resume the task of supervising the supra-national Authority proposed to control the Schuman Plan for a European coal and steel pool.

If the pool were to be placed under an international parliament reason and common sense indicated that it should be the Strasbourg Assembly, M. Spaak declared.

In outlining Franco's latest proposals to the six-nation Schuman Plan conference in Paris last Wednesday, M. Jean Monnet, chief French economic planner and author of the Schuman Plan, said that the High Authority should be responsible to an Assembly of Deputies from the Parliaments of all participating countries.—Reuter.

U.S.-British talks on colonialism

London, June 24.

The United States Department of State today announced the start of talks on July 5 between Britain and America on the attitude of the two governments to colonial questions.

The talks will take place in Washington. The announcement was made in a communique issued simultaneously in Washington and London.

According to a usually well-informed source, the talks may also cover the question of American capital investment in the British colonial empire.

These talks were planned last May during the bilateral Anglo-American conversations in London, when it was decided to try to bring into line the policy Britain and America would pursue in the United Nations.

The communique issued today said: "The Department of State announced that beginning on July 5, discussions will take place in Washington with representatives of the United Kingdom on general problems in the colonial field."

"These discussions will be held on the working level—conducted by experts. This informal exchange of views constitutes an example of the continuous and close co-operation of problems of common interest for which, it was agreed at the recent ministerial meetings in London, should be held between officials frequently."

The British delegations to the talks will be headed by Sir Oliver Franks, British Ambassador in Washington.

Three experts from the Colonial Office in London will go specially to Washington for the discussions.—Reuter.

BURMA'S EXPORTS
Washington, June 24.

Burma is expected to export about 1,400,000,000 pounds of rice during the first half of 1950, according to the Department of Agriculture, but that amount is running far behind last year's exports.

The January-May shipments came to 955,000,000 pounds, the department said, or 2 per cent less than the 1,555,000,000 pounds Burma exported in the first five months of 1949. June shipments are expected to be around 350,000,000 pounds.—Associated Press.

Agrarian reforms come first, Mao tells conference

San Francisco, June 24.

Mao Tse-tung told the Chinese Communist "parliament" in Peking today that nationalising industry and agriculture were still plans for the distant future, and that the immediate task facing the country was the implementation of agrarian reforms.

Addressing the final meeting of the second session of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference which had been in session in Peking for three weeks, Mao also reaffirmed his foreign policy of leaning to one side.

He said: "We must firmly unite with the Soviet Union, the various people's democracies and all the peaceful democratic forces throughout the world."

He urged the delegates to adopt self-criticism as "an excellent method which prompts everyone of us to uphold truth and to correct errors."

In his opening remarks, Mao Tse-tung assured the delegates that they were members of a de facto legislative body whose proposals were virtually certain to be adopted and put into effect by the Central People's Government.

He then turned to the question of agrarian reform which he described as the central subject of the subjects discussed by the Conference.

He said: "The test of war has been in the main passed and passed very well, by all of us, and people throughout the country are satisfied. Now we have to pass the test of agrarian reform. I am confident that we will pass it very well also, as we passed the test of war."

He continued: "When the tests of war and land reform are passed, then only will the remaining test—the test of socialism, of carrying out socialist reforms throughout the nation—be passed easily."

Distant future

"When the time for nationalising industry and socialising agriculture arrives in the distant future, the people will never forget those who have made contributions during the revolution and the war, the revolutionary reform of the agrarian system, and during the many years of economic and cultural construction that lie ahead."

"This is how our country is advancing steadily, passing through the war through the era of New Democracy, and in the future, advancing steadily and securely into the new era of socialism, after we have a flourishing national economy and culture, after all conditions are ripe and it has been considered and endorsed by the whole nation."

Mao Tse-tung then dealt with the foreign policy of his Government. "Internationally," he said, "we must firmly unite with the Soviet Union, the various people's democracies, and all the peaceful

Method of criticism

He continued: "We have adopted the method of criticism and self-criticism at this meeting according to the common programme. This is an excellent method, which prompts everyone of us to uphold the truth and correct errors. This is the only correct method for all... to carry out self-education and self-reformation."

He said the policy with regard to elements who oppose the "people's democratic dictatorship" was "not to allow them for such a period as is necessary to take part in political activities; compel them to obey the law of the People's Government, and compel them to work and to remould themselves into new people by labour."

During its three-week session, the Conference passed a number of resolutions embodying a new, liberal economic programme of reduced taxation and retrenchment of Government expenditure, including a proposal to reduce the strength of the armed forces.—United Press

INDONESIAN COFFEE CROP

Washington, June 24.

The Indonesian coffee crop for 1950 is expected to show a good increase over 1949 although sharply below the prewar average.

This year the harvest will be about 580,000 bags of 132.25 pounds each, the Department of Agriculture estimated. This is one-third larger than the 440,000 bags produced during 1949, but sharply under the 1935 to 1939 average of 1,001,000 bags.

While present production is insufficient to meet Indonesia's own requirements, the country's sharp need for U.S. dollars and the larger crop will make possible an export of about 125,000 bags.—Associated Press.

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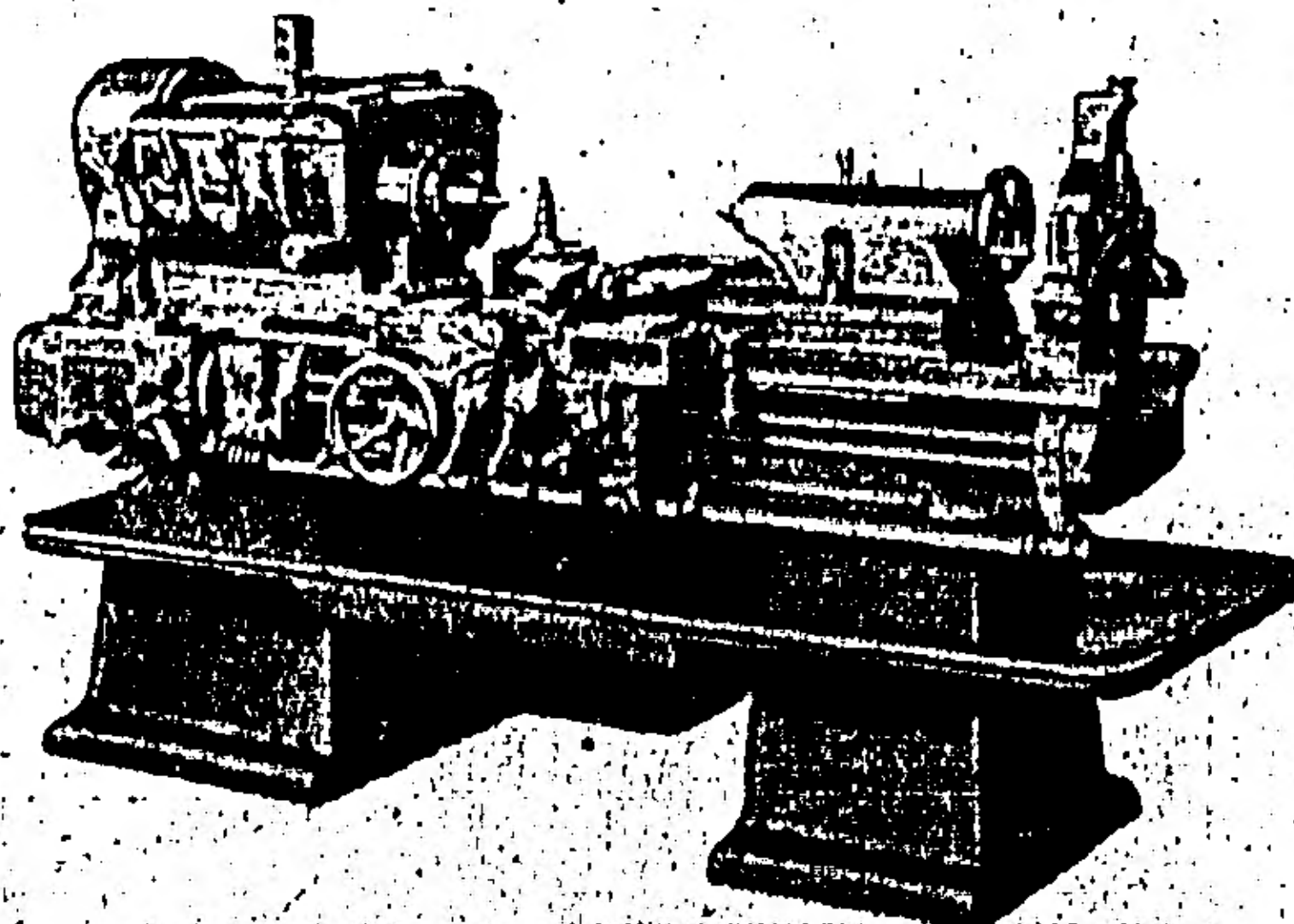
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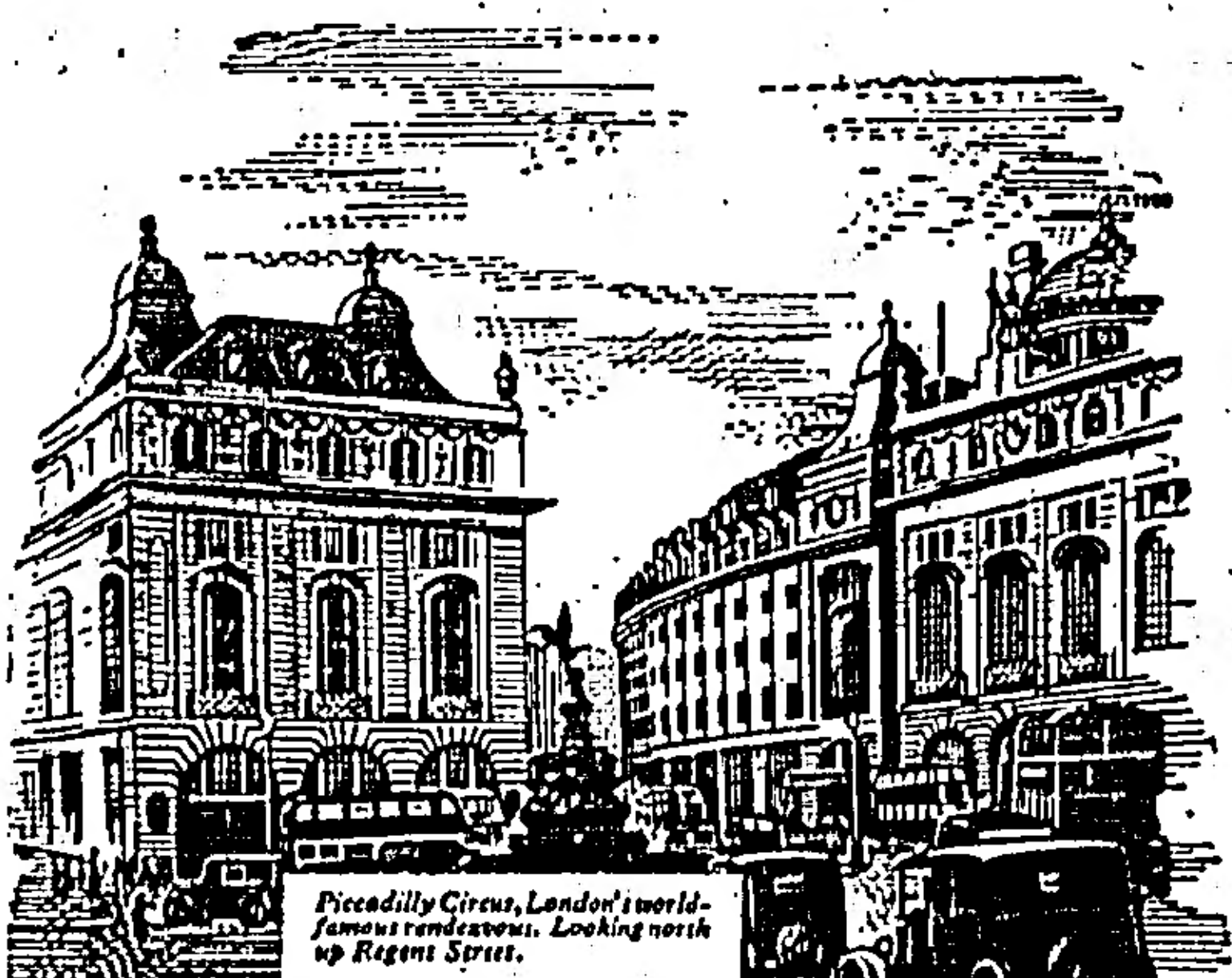
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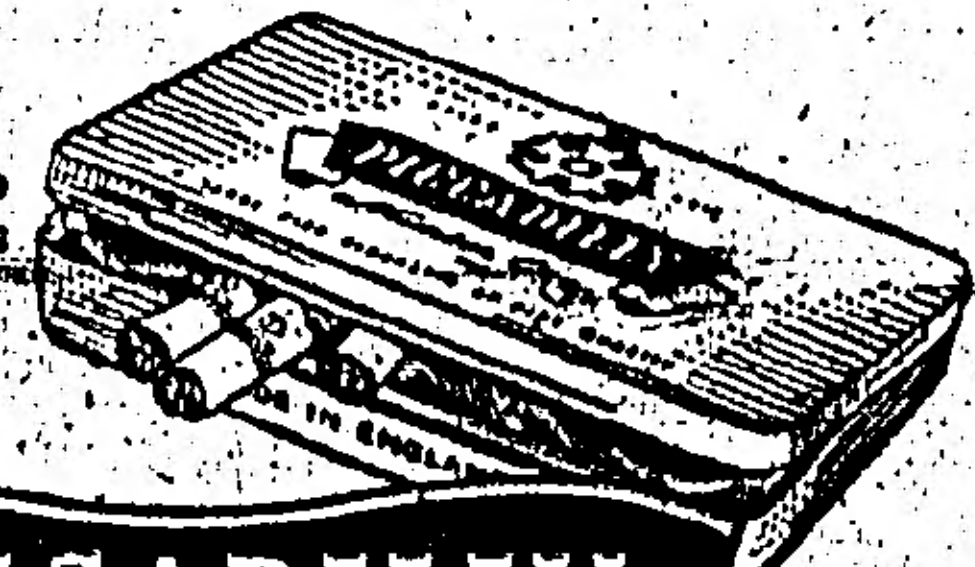
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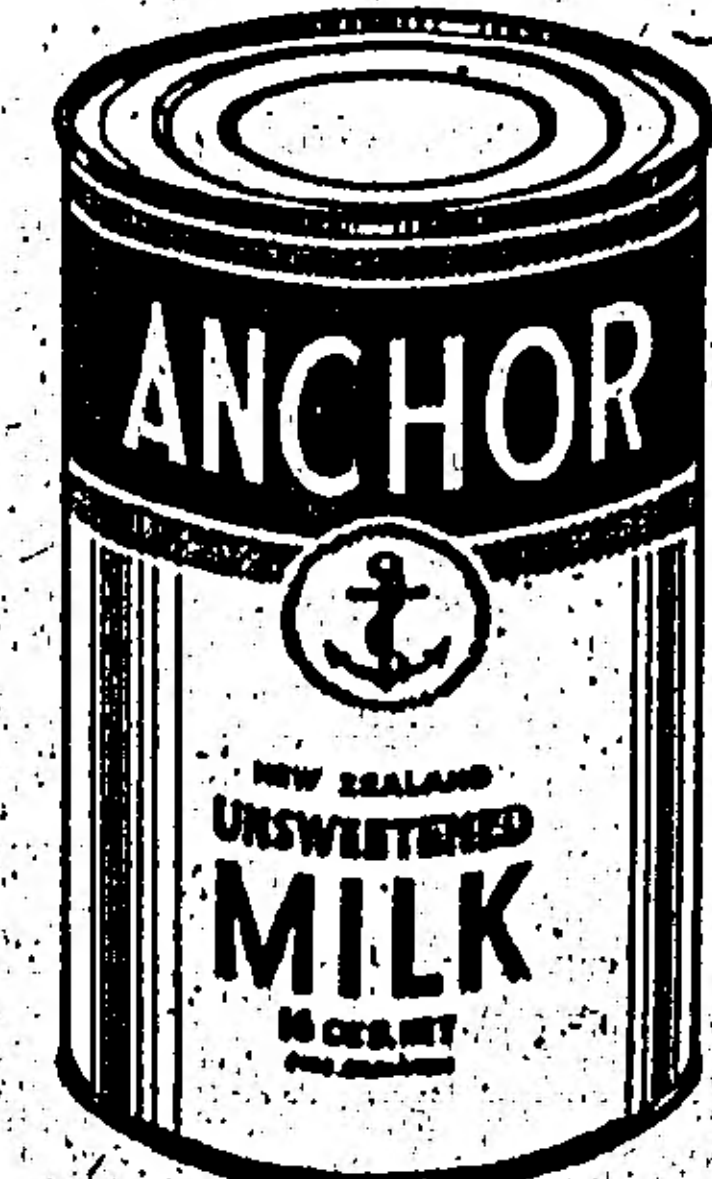


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Robertson says "good bye" to Berlin



Continuing his farewell tour of Germany Sir Brian Robertson, retiring British High Commissioner, waves his hat to Berliners after delivering a farewell message in German to the West Berlin City Assembly. He is accompanied by his wife. —Associated Press Photo.

Arms for states in Indo-China

Paris, June 24. — Measures aimed at equipping and arming the national armies of the independent States of Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam in Indo-China were agreed upon here today at a meeting between the Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers of those three States and Ministers of the French Republic, presided over by M. Vincent Auriol in his capacity as President of the French Union.

This was announced tonight by the French Minister for Overseas Territories, M. Jean Letourneau. The three armies will each be under independent national commands, but co-ordination with the French armed forces will take place through the High Military Committee—already functioning in Saigon.

The speed and extent with which these national armies can be fully established will to some extent depend on the speed and extent of the aid that the United States has agreed to give France in Indo-China, it was pointed out by a French official here.

Today's meeting between the Cabinet Ministers of France and

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nouncements."
1.25—"Interlude."
1.40—"Music for You."
2.00—"Close Down."
6.00—"Hong Kong Calling"—Program-
me Summary
6.02—"Children's Half Hour"—Conducted
by Jack Frost. (Studio)
6.30—"Fortnightly Half Hour. (Studio)
7.00—"The Richard Tauber Programme"
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schino Orch. (H.K.T.)
7.30—"Off the Record"—Presented by
Ronnie Gibbons. (Studio)
8.00—"World News and News Analysis."
(London Relay)
8.15—"I Like What I Like"—Presented
by Dennis Hunt. (Studio)
8.45—"Linda Carter Talks on 'Pina-
vina'."
(Studio)
9.00—"From the Editorials." (London
Relay)
9.10—"Weather Report."
9.15—"Concerto"—Concerto in A Major
K 219 (Mozart) Jascha Heifetz
(Violin) and the London Philhar-
monic Orchestra. Conducted by
Sir John Backhouse.
9.40—"Test Match Score—England V. The
West Indies (London Relay)
9.45—"Time." (H.K.T.)
10.15—"Latin American Music."
10.30—"From the Editorials." — London
Philharmonic Orchestra.
10.45—"Dance to Oscar Rabin & His
Band."
11.00—"Night News Reel. (London Relay)
11.15—"Weather Report."
11.30—"Goodnight Music."
11.35—"Close Down."

Mother watches Pope canonise her daughter

Vatican City, June 24.

An 83-year-old Italian peasant woman tonight watched Pope Pius XII declare her 12-year-old daughter a Saint of the Catholic Church.

Three hundred thousand pilgrims saw the Pope, in a magnificent open air ceremony before the Basilica of St. Peter, canonise Maria Goretti, who was murdered 48 years ago while resist-
ing rape.

The new Saint's mother, dress-
ed in black with a black veil over
her head, sat in a window in the
Vatican Palace overlooking the
vast scene of the ceremony.

She is the first mother ever to
attend the canonisation of her
child.

Two of Maria's brothers
appeared in the splendid Papal pro-
cession bearing a 12-foot high
banner with a portrait of their
sister as she appeared in a photo-
graph shortly before her death.

Two of her sisters watched the
ceremony from a balcony of the
Palace.

The Pope rode into the great
Square of St. Peter's in a crimson
throne, borne on the shoulders
of Papal servants and from the
throne in front of St.
Peter's read the solemn Latin
proclamation: "We decree and

define as a Saint, and inscribe in
the Book of Saints, the Blessed
Maria Goretti."

Forty-eight years ago Signora
Goretti walked into the kitchen
of her little peasant's cottage in
the mountain village of Carin-
aldo, near Nettuno, Southern
Italy, to find her small daughter
bleeding to death, from 14 stab
wounds.

The child was imploring par-
don for her murderer, 20-year-
old Alessandro Serenelli, a neigh-
bour, who had tried to rape her.

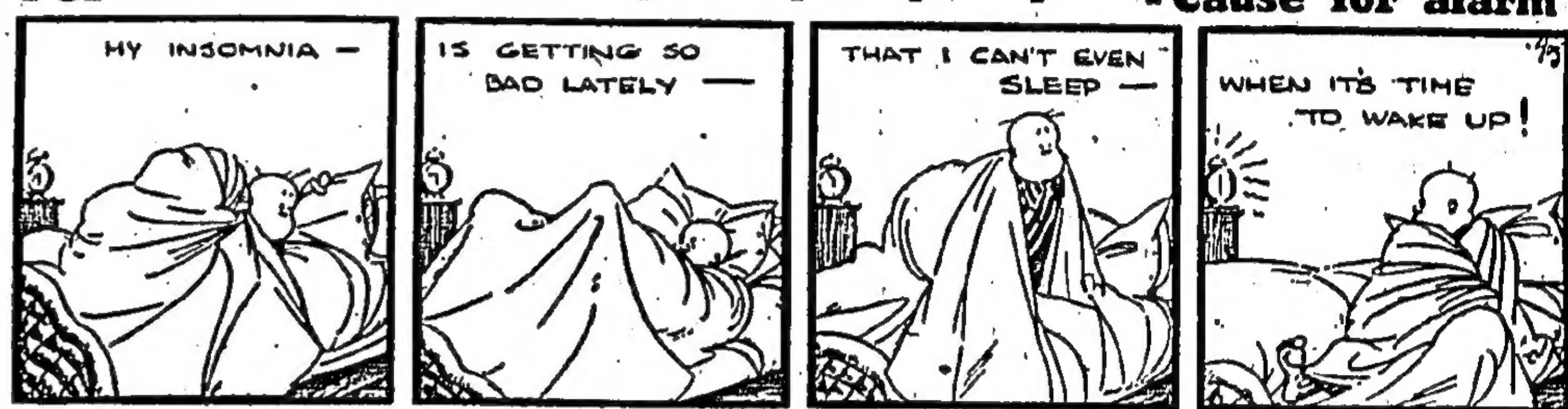
It was reported that Serenelli,
now working as a gardener, had
monks near Rome after
serving a 30-year prison sen-
tence, was among the great con-
gregation.

It was the first time the cere-
mony has been held in the open
air.—Reuter.

Reditfusion

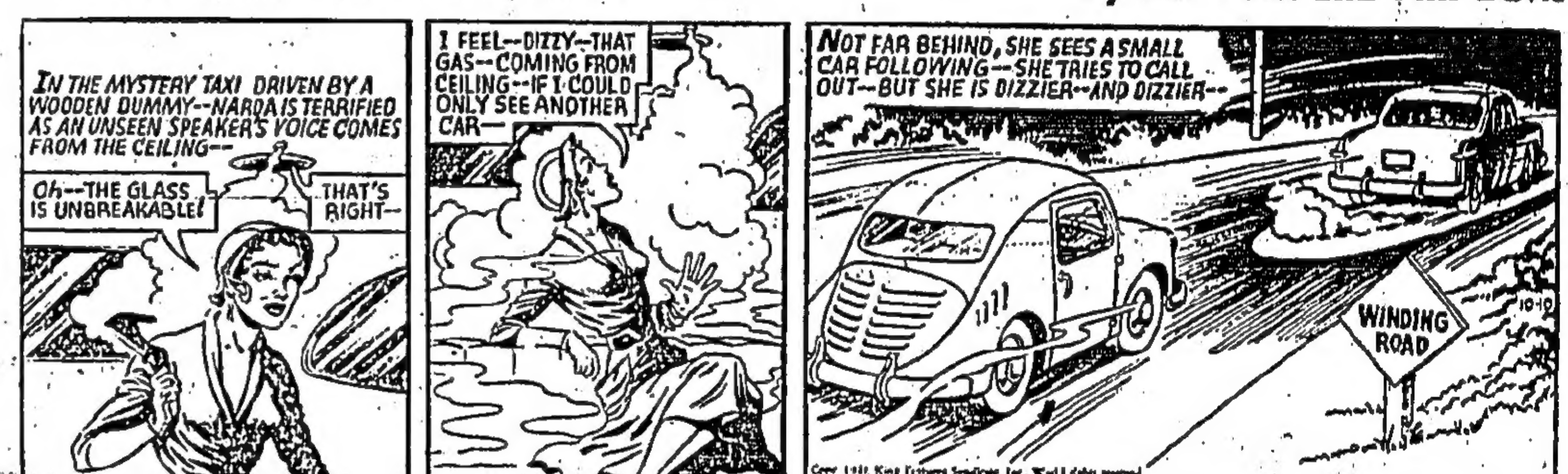
A.M.
7.00—Up With The Sun.
7.30—Musical Clock.
7.45—Ed. A. Keller Programme.
8.00—News & Weather Forecast.
8.15—Random Rhythm.
9.00—Morning Music.
9.15—A programme for Women.
9.30—Favourite Classics.
10.30—Morning Melody.
P.M.
12.00—H.K. Stock Exchange.
12.15—Tune Time.
12.30—Hand Call.
1.00—Piano.
1.15—News.
1.30—Orch. Concert.
2.00—Afternoon Musicale.
2.30—Today's Choice.
4.15—Slim Bryant and His Wildcats.
4.30—Vocalists.
4.00—Music Makers.
5.15—Harmony Hall.
5.30—Children's Corner.
5.45—Radio Headlines.
6.00—Request Programme.
6.30—"The Jumbies" Jacks.
6.45—"Do You Remember?"
7.00—Terry and Grace.
7.15—Candlelight and Silver.
8.00—H.B.C. News.
8.15—Local News.
8.30—"Music by Night."
9.00—"The Stars Sing."
9.15—"Time Out with Allan Prescott."
9.30—Quiz Programme.
10.00—H.B.C. News.
10.15—Local News.
10.30—Make Believe Ballroom.
11.00—Music of Manhattan.
11.30—A Date with Dreamland.
12.00—Close Down.

POP



MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



KIP KIRBY

By ALEX RAYMOND



JOHNNY HAZARD

By FRANK ROBBINS



JANE





CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO

"TSINAN"	Inchon & Pusan	3 p.m. 25th June
"TAIHOI"	Bangkok	5 p.m. 25th June
"YCHOIOW"	Singapore, Penang & Belawan	3 p.m. 25th June
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 27th June
"SHANSHI"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	5 p.m. 29th June
"YUNNAN"	Saigon	5 p.m. 29th June
"SZECHUEN"	Keelung, Yokohama	5 p.m. 29th June
"HUPEI"	Tientsin	5 p.m. 30th June
"SOOCHOW"	Bangkok	5 p.m. 9th July

* Sails from Custodian Wharf.

ARRIVALS FROM

"SHANN"	Bangkok	7 a.m. 25th June
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	p.m. 25th June
"YUNNAN"	Saigon	a.m. 26th June
"HUPEI"	Tientsin & Tsingtao	26th/27th June
"PRODUCE"	Djakarta & Sibiu	27th/28th June
"YUNNAN"	Tientsin & Tsingtao	1st Aug.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE LTD./CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD. JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO

"CHANGSHA"	Sydney & Melbourne	9th July
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ARRIVALS FROM

"CHANGSHA"	Japan	6th July
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BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled Sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said.

"PELEUS"	Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	6th July
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ARRIVALS FROM

"AENEAS"	U.K. via Straits	1st July
"MARON"	U.K. via Straits	4th July
"AUTOMEDON"	U.K. via Straits & Manila	16th July
"PATROCLUS"	U.K. via Straits	20th July
"CYCLOPS"	U.K. via Straits	26th July
"ULYSSES"	U.K. via Straits	1st Aug.
"ANTIOCHUS"	U.K. via Straits & Manila	12th Aug.

DE LA RAMA LINES

Sailing to NEW YORK, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, Via JAPAN and PACIFIC COAST PORTS.

"HALLAND"	Arriving via MANILA from U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST PORTS	17th July
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Arriving via MANILA from U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST PORTS

"AJAX"	17th July
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Carriers option to proceed via other ports to load & discharge cargo.

All the above subject to alteration without notice. For Passage and Freight particulars please apply to

1 CONNAUGHT ROAD, CENTRAL
Tel. 3033/8 Private Exchange.

BRANCH OFFICE: 50 Connaught Rd. West, 25875, 32144, 24878.

AMERICAN PIONEER LINE

to and from
Atlantic Coast Ports of
the United States
and Far Eastern Ports

NEW FAST CARGO SHIPS

ARRIVALS FROM ATLANTIC

"PIONEER WAVE"	Aug. 4
"PIONEER LAND"	Aug. 13
"PIONEER SEA"	Aug. 25

SAILING TO MANILA

"PIONEER WAVE" (via Keelung & Yokohama)	Aug. 5
"PIONEER LAND" (via Yokohama & Takabaru)	Aug. 14
"PIONEER SEA" via Keelung, Kobe & Yokohama	Aug. 20

SAILINGS TO NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA via JAPAN & PANAMA CANAL

"PIONEER BAY"	Arr. June 20 Sails July 1
"PIONEER DALE"	July 10
"PIONEER LAKE"	Aug. 6
"PIONEER WAVE"	Sept. 1

For rates, special information call

UNITED STATES LINES
Queen's Bldg. COMPANY Tel. 28196.

The above list indicates the principal ports of calling and discharge as presently intended, but not their port of origin. For further information apply to the Company's Office.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

LONDON STOCK MARKETS
REMAIN CHEERFUL,
IMPROVEMENTS NOTED

London's stock markets remain cheerful, and recently witnessed further improvements in most sections. The gilt-edged market has taken in its stride the recent issues of £150 million of 3½ per cent.

Bombay's
strike
threat ends

Bombay, June 24. A threatened strike and a two-week lockout of 3,500 stevedores in Bombay Docks ended tonight with agreement between the Dock Workers' Union and the employers.

The Union, with a membership of over 6,000 of the port's 24,000 workers, decided last night, after negotiations with the Chairman of the Port Trust, Mr. L. T. Ghosh, to postpone the strike which was to have begun today.

It was called in sympathy with the 3,500 stevedores who were "shut out" by their employers on June 10 for go-slow tactics which began on June 6.

Under the settlement reached after long negotiations, the employers, the Bombay Stevedores' Association, agreed to pay the workers 10 days' basic wages instead of the two-month bonus which the Union first demanded.

The "shut out" workers are to return to duty on Monday with a promise from employers that there will be no victimisation. The employers agreed to dismiss on July 31 replacements taken on after the "go slow" movement started.

Earlier today work in the docks stopped for an hour after the police arrested Shanti Patel, General Secretary of the Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union.

The Union has 8,000 members—transmen and engineering staff of the Trust which employs 12,000 men.

The men resumed work an hour later in response to a request from Asok Mehta, the Union's President.

Police headquarters would not give any reason for Shanti Patel's arrest.

A Port Trust worker told Mehta that the police had beaten and arrested Patel after a Port Trust official had reported that he had entered the docks to ask the workers to strike.

Patel was later released. Reuter.

COL jumps
in America

Washington, June 21. Led by meat prices, the cost of living between April 15 and May 15 took the highest jump of any month in almost two years, the Bureau of Labour Statistics said today. However, the rate was still below a year ago.

An increase of .8 of one per cent was reported by the Bureau in its consumers price index on retail prices of goods and services purchased by moderate income families in large American cities. The new index was 168.8 compared to 100 for the base-period considered normal from 1935 to 1939.

Food prices went up 1.9 between April and May and were responsible for the sudden rise in the cost of living index. Meat prices were seven per cent higher. Associated Press.

Soybean are
stable again

Chicago, June 24. Soybeans were stable again today to stand up against persistent selling pressure, much of which came from the East. Lard also eased while the rest of the market on the Board of Trade was relatively steady.

Wheat closed 3/8 lower to 1/8 higher.

July	\$2.22-\$2.11
September	\$2.13-1/4
December	\$2.10

Corn was 1/4 lower to 1/4 higher.

July	\$1.47
September	\$1.41
December	\$1.31

Oats were 1/4-1/4 higher.

July	\$1.81
September	\$1.71
December	\$1.61

Soybeans were 1/4-1/4 lower.

July	\$2.01-\$2.05
September	\$1.91
December	\$1.85

Textile
industry
in S. Korea

Washington, June 24. The cotton textile industry in South Korea is making marked recovery, according to the Department of Agriculture. Mill consumption is nearly double the rate of a year ago.

For the first eight months of the current season, the Department said, mills required 63,000 bales compared with 47,000 bales for the entire season of 1948-49.

The 1949-50 season is estimated at 80,000 bales for the Korean mills, although there was some decline in consumption early this year due to shortage of raw cotton and electric power.

South Korean cotton production this season is estimated by U.S. officials at 81,000 bales, with about 20,000 bales of the crop going to mills. The Korean government was said to be seeking to collect 27,500 bales of this season's crop for the mills, but the Department doubted if this total would be reached due to heavy demand for household purposes.

North cotton production currently is estimated at 40,000 bales, although little information is available on the crop. Associated Press.

There is a lesson in this. Britain's own economic affairs are in such a state of rigidity that it takes only a minor fluctuation in American trade to shift us from a state of disaster to one of relative comfort.

At the moment it looks as if American business will remain active. Sudden changes, however, are always likely to happen in the United States.

The British investor should remember that in Britain's present economic condition such changes have a disproportionate effect here.

He should also remember that devaluation had added to the cost of Britain's imports. Since last August the average price which Britons got for their exports had risen by about 4½ per cent, but the average cost of imports has risen by 18 per cent.

To be more precise, raw material imports are costing 25 per cent more than they did last August.

Apart from the fact that Britain now has to export a greater quantity of goods in order to pay for the same quantity of imports as before, her manufacturers cannot pay 25 per cent more for their raw materials without eventually having to charge more for their goods, whether sold at home or overseas.

Another stimulus to markets has come from the widespread removal of controls, of which the abolition of petrol rationing is the latest and most striking example. Moreover, the process may continue, at least until this next election.

For the investor, the question is whether this new freedom will extend into the financial sphere. Dividend limitation is an obvious case in point; for it is becoming more and more doubtful if industrialists ought to acquiesce in its continuance on a voluntary basis.

It is even more doubtful if the Government would seek to carry compulsory limitations through the present Parliament.

Dividend outlook

This means that it is becoming much more important to do more than how much companies should afford to distribute even if dividend limitation came to an end. Taxation and the enhanced cost of replacements and renewals levy a heavy toll on company earnings.

Some companies could increase their dividends if they were free to do so. Others certainly could not, and a greater number would think twice before doing so at the expense of reserve allocation needed to compensate for rising prices.

All this means is that within the recent market recovery has a solid basis in the American trade activity and its consequent help to sterling. It is also to a large extent psychological.

There are several British companies whose shares have recently risen, but which are doing better and no worse today than they were earlier in the year.

This does not mean that the recovery will not last. On the contrary, over-recovery in markets depends for its development upon a cheerful atmosphere. Such an atmosphere brings out money which previously had been hoarded, because its owners were afraid to invest it.

The recovery, therefore, seems likely to continue. It will last as long as American trade remains good, and so long as there is no deterioration which puts the wrong way from the investor's point of view.

NY STOCK
MARKET
REACTION

New York, June 24. The 1949-50 stock market let out a bellow of defiance this week after its worst beating in a year.

Some 10 days ago the market went into a slump that lasted until Tuesday morning. Roughly \$2,000 million was sliced off the market value of all stocks listed on the exchange.

Tuesday afternoon the turn came in a slow rally. In the next two days about half the loss was regained and the bull market appeared to be on solid ground once more.

The financial prophets who had predicted a short downward adjustment appeared to be right. Some die-harder claimed that another shake out was still to be faced but there was not much enthusiasm in Wall Street for this viewpoint.

The market's evident toughness and ability to absorb liquidation was easy to understand after a glance at the day to day business news.

Record production schedules were commonplace, corporate profits were piling up, dividends expanding.

Earlier this year, for instance, Chrysler production was halted by a cent/100 day strike. Thursday directors of the Company decided they were able to raise the dividend. Associated Press.

CHINESE GOODS
FOR CZECHS

San Francisco, June 24. The Chinese Communist radio at Peking said today that shipments of Chinese raw materials by ship to Czechoslovakia will begin this month through Polish ports.

Under a recently concluded trade pact China will send hides, wolfram, lead, mercury, mica, silk, hog bristles, resin, animal feeds, tea, egg products and other animal products to Czechoslovakia. In exchange China will import Czech heavy industrial machinery and forged iron products, locomotives, trucks, leather shoes, chemical products and medicine. Associated Press.

SHIP MOVEMENTS

San Francisco, June 24. Ship arrivals today: Maiden Creek and Pacific Transport from Yokohama. Associated Press.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

From JAPAN.

Consignees per ship

MS "SANGOLA"

are hereby notified that their cargo will be discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., where it will be at consignees' risk and expense and subject to terms and conditions of storage of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.

The cargo is expected to be ready for delivery from the Godown on and after the 20th June, 1950.

Cargo is considered as being accepted in good order and condition by consignees, unless broken, chafed and damaged packages are left in the Godown for subsequent examination by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas in the presence of consignees, at 10 a.m. on the 20th June, 1950.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when dutiable goods are examined.

All damaged cargo claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 10th July, 1950 or they will not be recognised.

No first insurance will be effected.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have been taken delivery of ex ship's side or alternatively ex the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.'s premises unless a joint survey has previously been effected.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents.
B. T. S. N. Co. Ltd.

Hong Kong, June 26, 1950.

P&O B.I. E&A
COMPANIES

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S.N. CO.

PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

OUTWARDS	LEAVES LONDON	DUE HONGKONG
"CANTON"	24th June	24th July
"CORFU"	27th June	27th July
"CANTON"	30th June	30th July

Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore.

HOMEWARDS	LEAVES HONGKONG	DUE LONDON
"CANTON"	24th August	24th September
"CORFU"	27th August	27th September
"CANTON"	30th August	30th September

* Disembark passengers at Southampton on 23rd December.

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London.

FREIGHT SERVICE

OUTWARDS	DUE HONGKONG	FROM
"CANTON"	24th July	London & Continent
"CORFU"	27th July	"
"CANTON"	30th July	"

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang, Aden, Port Said, Genoa, Marseilles, London, Hamburg, Antwerp & Rotterdam. With liberty to call at Bombay if indentment offers.

TANKS AVAILABLE FOR CARRIAGE OF OIL IN BULK. SPACE FOR REFRIGERATED CARGO. LIMITED PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.

BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

"SANGOLA"	due 26th June	from Japan.
"SANGOLA"	sails 27th June	for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta.
"SANGOLA"	due 28th July	from Calcutta, Rangoon & Birmah.
"SANGOLA"	sails 29th July	for Japan.

* These ships have Refrigerated Cargo space.

P. & O.B.I. JOINT SERVICE

"PURNIA"	due 27th June	from Japan.
"PURNIA"	sails 28th June	for Sialkot & Chittagong.
"PURNIA"	due 29th July	from Japan.
"PURNIA"	sails 30th July	for Sialkot, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi & Persian Gulf.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO., LTD.

"EASTERN"	due 1st July	from Japan.
"EASTERN"	sails 2nd July	for Manila, Port Moresby, Samarai & Australia.
"EASTERN"	due 3rd July	from Australia.
"EASTERN"	sails 4th July	for Sialkot & Australia.

Accepting cargo for Dibrugarh, Sydney, Melbourne & Adelaide, and through bills of lading for New Zealand & Pacific Island ports.

All vessels have liberty to call at any ports on or over the route, and the routes and sailings are subject to change or amendment with or without notice.

For full particulars apply to:

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

Telephone Nos. 27721-4.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES PER

STATES STEAMSHIP COMPANY

S.S. "CALIFORNIA"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's godown where it will be at consignees' risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and conditions of storage and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the godowns for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke at 10 a.m. on June 27, 1950.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after June 29, 1950, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before July 3, 1950, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Agents.

Hong Kong, June 25, 1950.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees per

S.S. "BENLOMOND"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's godown where it will be at consignees' risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and conditions of storage and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the godowns for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke at 10 a.m. on June 27, 1950.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after June 29, 1950, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before July 14, 1950, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

W. R. LOKLEY & CO.
(CHINA), LTD.
Agents.

Hong Kong, June 23, 1950.

ROYAL INTEROCEANIC LINES

SINGAPORE, JAVA PORTS and MACASSAR	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"TABMAN"	In Port	28th June
"VAN HEUTZ"	27th June	1st July
"TEGELBERG"	28th June	6th July
"TJITJALENGKA"	9th July	18th July

*only to Singapore, Penang & Del. Dell.
*direct to Singapore, not to Java ports and Macassar

MANILA, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA & SOUTH AMERICA	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"BERLAGE"	In Port	28th June
"STRAAT BOENDA"	28th June	7th July
"TEGELBERG"	29th June	6th July
"TJITJALENGKA"	29th June	6th July
"RUYS"	6th July	6th Aug.

*not calling Manila and South America
*not calling Manila

JAPAN	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"STRAAT BOENDA"	6th July	15th July
"TEGELBERG"	4th July	15th July
"RUYS"	8th Aug.	15th July

Agents: HOLLAND—EAST ASIA LINE

EUROPE via MANILA and MALAYA	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"LANGLESCOT"	early July	7th July
"MARIEKERK"	early July	early Aug.
"MELISKERK"	early Aug.	early Sept.

Through Del. issued to
Mediterranean and Northern
European ports

JAPAN	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"LANGLESCOT"	6th July	early July
"MARIEKERK"	early Aug.	early Aug.
"MELISKERK"	early Sept.	early Aug.

KINGS BUILDING TELEPHONE 2001 TO 2007
COUNTS AGENTS: HOLLAND—EAST ASIA LINE

ISTHMIAN LINE

(Isthmian Steamship Company New York)

DIRECT MONTHLY SAILINGS TO NEW YORK
VIA LOS ANGELES AND PANAMA

"STEEL SURVEYOR"	28th June
"AKTION"	24th July

Tanks available for Bulk Oil.

SAILINGS TO SAIGON, BANGKOK &
JAKARTA (BATAVIA)

"STEEL SEAFARER"	2nd July
"STEEL ROVER"	23rd July
"STEEL ADMIRAL"	20th Aug.

ARRIVALS FROM U.S.A.

Sailed N.Y.	Sailed S.F.	Due H.R.
"STEEL SEAFARER"	Sailed	1st July
"STEEL ROVER"	Sailed	5th July
"STEEL ADMIRAL"	11th July	20th July

GILMAN & CO., LTD.

Tel. 31146

Chinese Freight Agents: HIN FAT & CO., LTD.

Tels: 28823, 25553 & 23483.

ISTHMIAN LINE

(Isthmian Steamship Company, New York)

S.S. "STEEL SURVEYOR"

LOADING 27th JUNE
SAILING 28th JUNE

FOR
LOS ANGELES & NEW YORK
via PANAMA CANAL

Passenger Accommodation Available.

TANKS AVAILABLE FOR BULK OIL

GILMAN & CO., LTD.

Tel. 31146

Chinese Freight Agents: HIN FAT & CO., LTD.

Tels: 28823, 25553 & 23483.

SWEDISH EAST ASIA CO., LTD.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE

m.v. "SUMATRA"	6th July
m.v. "DUKAT"	20th July
m.v. "MINDORO"	2nd Aug.

SAILINGS TO EUROPE

m.v. "SUMATRA"	22nd July
m.v. "MINDORO"	11th Aug.

FOR

ADEN, PORT SAID, GENOA, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP,
ROTTERDAM, BREMEN, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN, OSLO
& GOTHENBURG

Deep tanks available for Bulk Oil

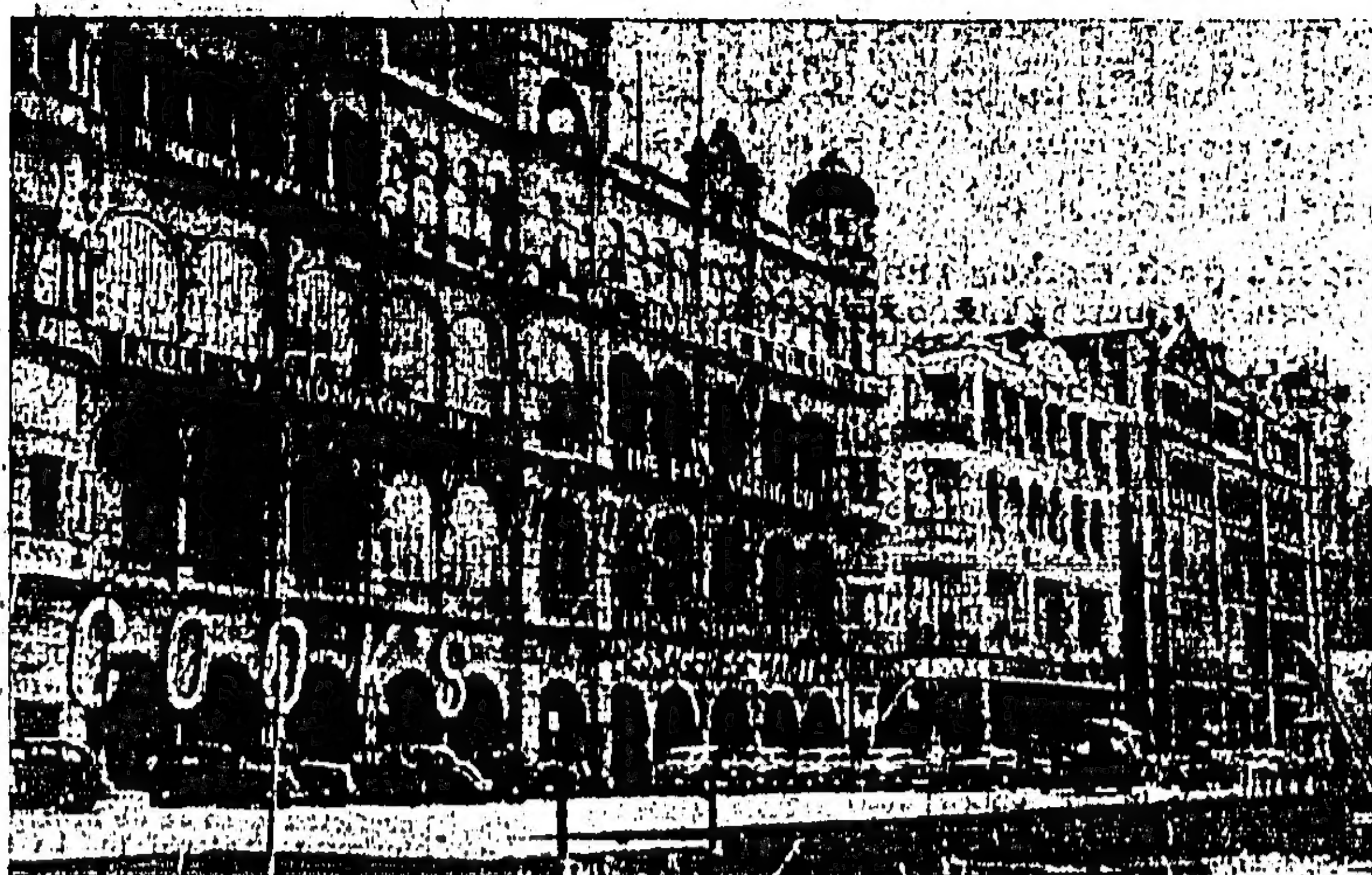
GILMAN & CO., LTD.

Tel. 31146

HONG KONG WATERFRONT

BY OUR HARBOUR REPORTER

Sight-seeing along the Praya



No. 1: Some familiar names

Housed in three imposing buildings along the Central Praya—Queen's, St. George's and King's—are some of the Colony's most prominent shipping organisations whose names have been associated with ships known for their humanitarian work, their luxury or their vital job in maintaining the Colony's livelihood. Such "floating palaces" as the President Wilson, the La Marseillaise and the Ruys, or gallant craft like the Caroline Moller, are operated by these firms.

The most familiar in name and sight is the American President Lines "Eagle", which makes regular appearances in the harbour. Popular visitors flying the APL emblem are the President Wilson, General Carver and President Cleveland, whose stopover here on their trans-Pacific cruise has always been a "red-letter" day to the waterfront community.

The two-funnel, silver-grey, sleek APL liner provides the harbour with a refreshing and colorful sight whenever she is in port at her usual berth at Kowloon Wharf.

Another streamlined liner, though not so frequent a visitor, is the Messageries Maritimes La Marseillaise, which is noted for her elaborate continental settings and excellent cuisine.

Kowloon Wharf has been on more than one occasion the scene of splendour when these mammoth floating palaces berth side by side.

Because she is often moored midstream, the Dutch liner Ruys seldom gets into the limelight. But this splendid work of Dutch shipbuilding, specially equipped with up-to-date amenities and navigational aids for long passages stretching from Japan to Latin America via Hong Kong—has the last word of comfort aboard.

Occasional visits

Run by the Royal Intercean Line, the Ruys makes occasional visits here.

Much has also been said about the exclusive service of the Mollers' fleet of salvage-rescue tugs. On many occasions have the Caroline Moller, Frosty Moller or Margaret Moller been sent out on mercy missions—to rescue grounded ships, to search for those in distress and drift or to rescue personnel from storm-stricken vessels on the high seas.

Mollers Limited operate a very efficient salvage-rescue team. Much of the successful salvage-rescue work done during the past few years were accredited to Mollers. Among the most prominent were operations on the Anchar (in the Wansu) and the Incheim (South China Seas), the Mui Lee (Hohow Bay) and the Chinese Navy TST Chung Hsing (Prata Road).

The Frosty Moller and the Margaret Moller are now assigned to salvage the British blockade runner Anhui, mined off Swatow recently.

unsung but generally known to be doing a great job in maintaining the Colony's life-blood by ferrying vital cargo to and from the ports of the world, are the other shipping firms, each operating a large fleet of modern cargo-passenger vessels.

Thorsen and Company, local agents for the Wilhelmsen Lines, Fern Line, Barber Line and Barber Fern Line, have been the most outstanding Norwegian organisation of its kind in Hong Kong.

The Filipino passenger-freighters of the Everett fleet, run by Everett Steamship Corporation, are also frequent visitors here. Offering fast cargo and passenger service and refrigeration spaces, the Everett ships have regular schedules.

In Queen's Building (first on right of picture) is one of the largest American shipping firms, which operates the "Pioneer" fleet and also the "Polar Bear" freighters of the Pacific Far East Line.

The United States Lines, Hong Kong agents for the American Pioneer Line and the PFEEL, maintain regular cargo schedules to and from American ports. They provide fast regular trans-Pacific service with their modern vessels, equipped with modern cargo handling gadgets.

How's your harbour I.Q.?



Do you know where this picture was taken?
Sure you do! Don't be puzzled... remember where you always see those craft flying the White Ensign as you pass by aboard a Vehicular Ferry.

Turn the page around and see whether you're right.

MR. ALF. B. JUSTAD
("China Mail" Photo)

Ship of the year

By early December this year, Hong Kong will see the largest passenger ship to be completed anywhere in the world during 1950—the 24,000-gross ton "P. and O." Chusan—in port on her maiden trip to the Far East.

Described as the ship of the year, the de luxe liner has accommodation for more than 1,000 passengers with cabins and public rooms distributed on seven spacious decks.

The Chusan is due to sail on her maiden voyage from Southampton to Madras and Lisbon on July 1. Three Mediterranean cruises will follow during July and August. In September she will make a fast return voyage from London to Bombay, and on November 7, she will leave London for Hong Kong.

The public rooms include a well-stocked library and writing room, lounge and verandah, cafe overlooking the swimming pool on the Promenade Deck, shops, dressing salons, ironing and drying rooms, laundries, hospitals, children's playrooms and dancing and cinema spaces on the other decks.

In the way of sports, six courts have been marked out on the Boat Deck for deck tennis and 12 pitches for deck quoits. Immediatly aft of the Bridge House there is a sun trap, protected against strong winds by folding

screens which run for 60 feet both port and starboard.

Access to the various decks is provided by passenger lifts. Except for two three-berth cabins, all first class passengers are accommodated in single and two-berth cabins. There are eight cabins-de-luxe, two with private verandah, 12 two-berth and 20 single berth shower-cabins and eight one-berth cabins with private bath connecting each pair of cabins.

Twenty-five of the inside cabins are air-conditioned as are the cabins-de-luxe. All other cabins are mechanically ventilated by Funkh Louvers. Upper berths are hinged up when not in use. All the cabins are fitted with telephones, and are furnished with "compactum" type wardrobes, dressing tables and writing bureaus in mahogany and aycamore.

Four ship's telephonists handle the extensive telephone system for the use of first-class passengers, the call boxes with shore connections and the separate system installed for navigational and staff purposes.

Brief description of the Chusan as given in the following: Length 672 feet overall; Beam 67 feet; Draft 22 feet; Displacement 24,000 tons; Speed 22 knots in service; 21st class Passengers: 470; Tourist Class: 400; Power: 12,000 H.P.; Crew: 672.

A most outstanding feature of the Chusan will be her special mechanical equipment for shore connections and the separate system installed for navigational and staff purposes.

WHO'S WHO

Twenty-one years ago, the ss. Cornwelle arrived in Hong Kong with a tall, sturdy Norwegian lad of 16 working in the pantry who was seeing the Far East for the first time after hearing so much about it in school.

Today, the local waterfront community know him as the new skipper of the push-button controlled motor vessel Mui Ann, pride of the "Mul" fleet.

Alf B. Justad chose life at sea to satisfy a natural adolescence yearning to go to sea, make more money and see the strange world, of which he had heard and read a lot.

A family friend residing in the same house, was a master mariner and young Justad used to spend hours listening wide-eyed to tales of the Seven Seas from the veteran.

Born at Drammen, Norway, Justad is typically the self-made seaman. From the servile rank of pantry-boy, he became a seaman within two years of sailing. During that period he had already seen most of the United States and the Far East.

Like any other Norwegian youth, he served in the Norwegian Navy on national service after finishing school. On completion of his term Justad rejoined the merchant marine. He was an A/B and later boatswain on the ss. Granville, which was plying along the China Coast.

After 18 months, he signed off at Shanghai, went to Dairen, from where he returned to Norway by the Trans Siberian Railway.

Justad then spent 10 months in the Tonsberg (Norway) Mates' School. In 1937, he took to sea again. He signed on as third officer on the ss. Matros. Three years later he became chief officer of the Panamanian freighter.

War broke out in Norway on April 9, 1940, when Chief Officer Justad was en route home from Bangkok. His ship was diverted to New York, where he signed off. He remained there until 1941, when he joined a fruit ship.



MR. ALF. B. JUSTAD
("China Mail" Photo)

By then already a veteran seaman, Chief Officer Justad experienced his first taste of the hazards besetting life afloat. His ship was torpedoed off the Mexican coast mid-1941. "One seaman died. Twenty-three others, including the chief, were picked up by a Norwegian freighter 14 hours later after being adrift on the high seas.

The China Coast saw Chief Officer Justad again in 1947. That time he was chief of the ss. Mui Lee. It was while serving aboard that Hong Kong-Hainan-Strait steamer that he had his worst experience in his sea career.

The Mui Lee was caught in the worst typhoon in 80 years in Hong Kong at Hainan Island in 1948. She was tossed about for more than four hours before she was eventually blown ashore. Justad returned to Hong Kong after home leave in 1949, as chief officer of the Mui Ann, which arrived here as the fore-runner of vessels of her type equipped with electrical-diesel in Far Eastern waters.

Only recently was he made skipper of the Mui Ann. Skipper Justad has these few words to say to the younger generation:

"Those possessed with the 'urge' to go to sea should start very young... opportunities are abundant if you want to make more money, see the world and enjoy good health."

But Skipper Justad would not approve of a family man going to sea. "It will be very sad," he said. "I would not want to see a wife to start life all over again, the six-foot tall, genial master mariner said. "Probably suffering again... I guess, this kind of life sort of gets into your blood!"

connections and the separate system installed for navigational and staff purposes.

AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES

The Global Fleet

TO HONOLULU & SAN FRANCISCO
via JAPAN

"President Cleveland"	Arr. July 14	Sails July 15
"General Gordon"	Arr. Aug. 1	Sails Aug. 2
"President Wilson"	Arr. Aug. 3	Sails Aug. 4

TO SAN FRANCISCO & LOS ANGELES
via JAPAN

"President Taft"	Arr. July 3	Sails July 4
"President Madison"	Arr. July 12	Sails July 12

TO NEW YORK, BALTIMORE & BOSTON
via PACIFIC COAST & PANAMA

"Williamette Victory"	Arr. July 16	Sails July 17
"Dartmouth Victory"	Arr. July 20	Sails July 20

ROUND THE WORLD

VIA MANILA, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, COCHIN, BOMBAY, KARACHI, SUZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, NAPLES, MARSEILLES, GENOA, NEW YORK AND BOSTON

"Marine Snapper"	Arr. July 8	Sails July 9
"President Johnson"	Arr. July 10	Sails July 18

TO JAVA & STRAITS

"Dartmouth Victory"	In Port	Sails June 26
"Mount Mansfield"	Arr. July 21	Sails July 22

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"BENVRACKIE"	"	27th July
"BENVENUE"	"	27th July
"BENDORAN"	"	8th Aug.
"BENLAVERS"	"	14th Aug.
"BENATTOW"	"	27th Aug.

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"BENLOMOND"	Genoa, Le Havre & Liverpool	27th June
"BENDORAN"	"	18th Aug.
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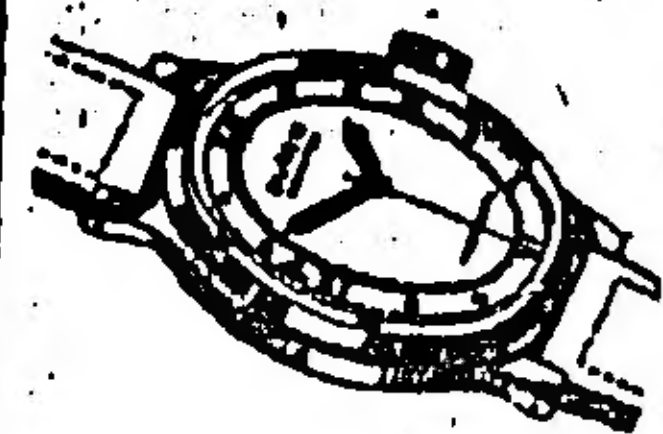
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BUREN
THE PERFECT
SWISS WATCH

CHINA MAIL

HONG KONG, MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1950.



Second Test:

W. INDIES BRING SCORE UP TO 320 FOR SEVEN

London, June 24. After laying the foundation of a good score, the West Indies batsmen faltered against the spin bowling of Roy Jenkins after tea and allowed some of the initiative to slip from their grasp on the first day of the second Test match against England at Lords.

The West Indies had batted attractively and aggressively up to tea. They were always seeking runs and played all the bowlers confidently. Then an inspired spell by the Worcester leg-break bowler, Jenkins, had the batsmen puzzled and in seven overs he took three wickets at a personal cost of 27 runs.

Before he claimed his first victim Jenkins had failed to intimidate the batsmen and had conceded 76 runs. But his successes took the score from 233 runs for three wickets to 274 for six.

Walcott and Gomez were at a loss as to how to play Jenkins, who varied flight, spin and pace deceptively and both were stumped by Evans when going down the pitch to well-lit leg-breaks.

Jenkins also accounted for the century-maker, Rao, in the space of his deadly 20-minute spell. Rao, playing back to a long hop, smacked the ball hard and Jenkins brought off a magnificent return catch.

His figures in the after-noon spell read seven overs, one maiden, 27 runs, three wickets.

Rao rendered a valiant service to the West Indies side, staying four and a half hours for 106 runs. He was mainly defensive but 15 fours signified the power of his shots when the occasion arose.

Scintillating display
Worrell gave a scintillating display of aggressive batting, using the on-drive with devastating effect while Weekes pro-

vided a gem of an innings of 67 runs, memorable for magnificent placed drives through the covers and square cutting.

He hit 10 fours and with Rao put on 105 runs in 90 minutes.

Both Worrell and Weekes fell to Bedser, who bowled splendidly. He never spared himself and actually operated unchanged for two hours and five minutes. He proved to be England's most reliable bowler.

Wardle served England splendidly in his first Test appearance in this country. He took a wicket with his first ball and claimed another just before the close.

Unless rain spoils the pitch England can feel satisfied with their performance on the perfect batting pitch.

The official attendance was 30,350, of which 28,350 paid.

Conditions fine
The West Indies won the toss and decided to bat first. Weather conditions were fine and the wicket was good when play started.

England took the field without three of their original selections. Trevor Bailey, Reg Simpson and Eric Hollis, all injured.

At the tea interval, the West Indies cricketers had scored 237 runs for the loss of three wickets.

Although the skies were threatening no rain fell during lunch but immediately on resumption a sharp shower made the turf slippery.

Everish Weekes reached his 50 in as many minutes, hitting nine fours, and treated with disdain the opposing bowlers.

The West Indies total rapidly increased to 101 runs in the first 72 minutes after lunch.

Weekes continued to shine on the new ball but soon resumed his enterprising methods.

When Rao was 70 and the total 228 runs he edged Bedser to the second slip, where Dougart, usually such a brilliant fieldman and a safe catcher, let the ball drop from his grasp.

Second round of Lawn Bowls Open Triples

Six matches in the second round of the Colony Open Lawn Bowls Triples Championship were played off yesterday, while two other matches, which were down for decision were postponed.

The best win of the day was recorded by comparative newcomers to the game, E. R. Marker, A. H. Abbas and O. R. Snick, who beat J. Redman, C. Pope and C. Gough rather convincingly.

Another good win was recorded by W. G. McKie and his men over N. J. Bebbington, E. Tuck and B. Blackford.

The following are the results.

At CCC	
E. R. Marker	J. Redman
A. H. Abbas	C. Pope
O. R. Snick	C. Gough
(skip)	(skip)
22	9
A. Steven	E. Tuck
J. B. Baxter	B. Blackford
W. G. McKie	N. J. Bebbington
(skip)	(skip)
19	14

At PRG

M. J. Raznek	J. Rowan
A. R. Minu	W. B. Brown
K. M. Omar	R. B. Marshall
(skip)	(skip)
18	14
E. M. Alarcon	D. M. A. Raznek
A. A. Lopez	A. A. Rahman
J. F. V. Ribeiro	A. Ali
(skip)	(skip)
16	12

At HKFC

J. Tindall	C. Coelho
E. Greenwood	D. A. Rozario
L. Sykes	A. A. Raznek
(skip)	(skip)
10	5
G. Hong Choy	R. M. V. Ribeiro
G. A. Souza	S. E. Souza
E. C. Arculli	T. S. da Silva
(skip)	(skip)
19	15

LAWN BOWLS:

KBGC beat KCC in Liberation Shield game

The first round game in the Liberation Shield Lawn Bowls Competition between Kowloon Bowling Green Club and Kowloon Cricket Club, which was played at Austin Road yesterday, ended in a win for KBGC by 22-19-137.

KBGC

A. Hutton	W. Keates
A. Davidson	J. Tang
M. Purvis	F. Howarth
J. Guy	J. Landolt
(Skip)	(Skip)
15	24
A. Bailey	V. C. Labrum
T. Wren	W. Baker
W. Connway	H. Y. Hsu
L. Collyer	E. C. Fletcher
(Skip)	(Skip)
14	18
G. C. Norman	A. P. Weir
G. Gadd	C. Thompson
G. Thompson	A. E. P. Guest
W. C. Simpson	(Skip)
(Skip)	(Skip)
33	14
A. Roberts	J. Tibble
C. Greaves	E. Stapleton
V. Chittenden	C. Roselet
A. Eastman	T. Lock
(Skip)	(Skip)
22	18
J. Tindall	M. H. Gimpel
J. G. Meyer	T. E. Baker
E. Greenwood	W. Hong Sling
J. Sykes	(Skip)
(Skip)	(Skip)
28	6
F. Simmonds	R. Roselet
J. W. Bellamy	G. T. May
R. Morrison	W. H. Cowie
J. Fraser	W. Butterworth
(Skip)	(Skip)
12	20
H. F. Shield	C. Roselet
F. C. Clemo	A. J. Kew
W. Williamson	G. S. Russell
A. Marshall	(Skip)
(Skip)	(Skip)
31	10
P. S. Oliver	A. Hawkins
R. H. Browne	A. V. Gosano
J. J. Wiegthorn	J. G. Robertson
J. Crilston	J. Orem
(Skip)	(Skip)
14	19
Total	Total
159	137

Other results

ON PA

ON PA

ON PA

ON PA

ON PA

ON PA

ON PA

ON PA

ON PA

ON PA

ON PA

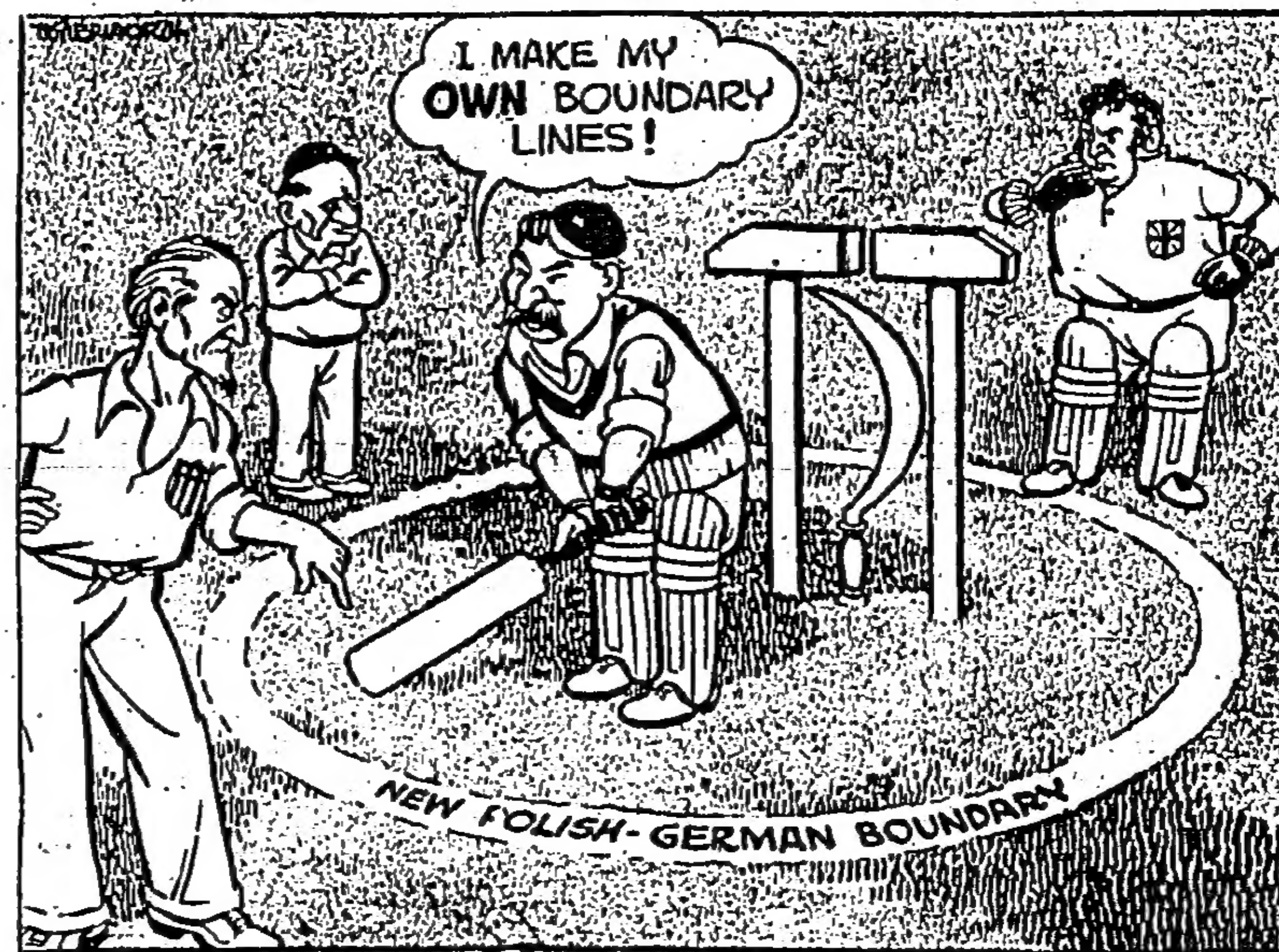
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Baseball:

Giants hit seven homers to beat Reds; Yanks lose to Tigers

New York, June 24.

Was Westrum's three homers and a triple created the deepest splash among a deluge of seven circuit clouts that helped Giants to down the Reds 12-2, today.

Alvin Dark, Hank Thompson, Monte Irvin and Whitey Lockman also joined in the home run jamboree on four Cincinnati pitchers that gave the Giants their fourth straight triumph and equalled the National League mark for seven homers in a single game.

Sheldon Jones, meanwhile, coasted to his sixth triumph as he held the Reds to eight hits only, two of which went for extra bases.

The Giants teed off on starter Kan Ruffensberger for four runs in the second inning, thanks to homers by Westrum, Dark, Thompson and singles by Toole, Gilbert and Eddie Stanky.

Westrum belted the second homer in the third, tripled in the sixth and poled the last homer of the day and 11th of the season in the seventh.

Jim Konstanty's four hitless relief innings gave the Phillies a 5-4 victory over the Cubs in the National League's only other afternoon game. Andy Seminick and Granville Hamner blasted homers for the Phillies while Hank Sauer hit one for Cubs.

Bengals beat Yanks

Tigers beat the Yankees for the second straight day 4-1, and increased their American League lead to three games.

Red Sox blasted four homers to defeat the Browns 12-3, and the Indians hit three homers to shade the Senators 6-5 and move to within two and a half games of the second-place Yankees in the American League.

Art Houtteman permitted nine hits but walked only one man and carried a shutout into the ninth inning when Yogi Berra hit the eighth homer of the year.

Johany Dipina's single and doubles by Vic Wertz and Boal Evers sent the Tigers off to a 3-0 first inning advantage. The victory assured the Tigers an even split in a four-game series which will be clinaxed by Sunday's double-header. Their current three-game lead is their longest of the season.

The power drunk Indians made it 10 homers in three games as they bent Senators for their fourth straight win. Al Rosen and Roy Boone belted homers and Bobby Avila cracked his first Major League homer to win the game in the ninth.

Steve Gromek, third Cleveland pitcher, held the Senators hitless through the last four two-thirds innings to pick up his third victory. Mickey Harris was the loser.

Ted Williams' hit his 21st homer of the season and Vern Stephens, Bobby Doerr and Billy Goodman weighed in with round trippers as the Red Sox pounded Cleveland 11-0 today.

Goodman's grand slam homer accounted for six of the runs in the fourth inning. He made his 11th homer of the season.

The Australian hockey team, who won the 1,000th win in France today, when the Australians beat the French 11-0 in the 11th game of the series.

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Lawn Tennis:

John Bromwich wins Queen's Club title

London, June 24.

John Bromwich, the Australian Davis Cup player, won the men's singles title in the London Grass Courts Lawn Tennis Championships at the Queen's Club today when he beat Art Larsen, of the United States, by 6-2 and 6-4 in the final.

The match produced high-class tennis, the exchanges being full of guile and variation of pace.

The Australian played the more accurate tennis, placing the ball meticulously, and was within inches of the line with his drives.

Larsen, on the other hand, was inclined to make mistakes, especially in mid-court.

The women's singles final between the two United States, Miss Harty and Miss Doris Hart, was a close contest.

By her victory today over the American Champion, Miss Hart must have established herself as the favourite for Wimbledon because in the semi-finals yesterday she defeated Miss Louise Brough, the Wimbledon Cham-

ionship winner, by 6-3 and 6-4.

The men's doubles final was won by the American pair, W. Talbot and G. Mulloy, who beat J. Bromwich and A. K. Quist, of Australia, by 11-9, 2-6, 6-4.

The mixed doubles final went to G. L. Polish and Miss J. Queller, of Britain, who beat E. Mores, of the Argentine, and Miss B. Schofield, of the United States, by 6-3, 4-6 and 6-3.

Mrs. Dupont and Miss Brough, of the United States, won the women's doubles final, beating Miss Hart and Miss Shirley Fry, also of the United States, by 6-2 and 6-4.—Reuter.

Basketball fans disappointed

Due to a misunderstanding over passport formalities, hundreds of basketball fans were deprived of an opportunity of seeing the crack Santo Tomas University cracker of Manila in action against the Chinese YMCA last night.

The Santo Tomas University cracker, National Champions have recently been on a tour of Singapore. They had agreed to play one match here against the Chinese "Y" on the way back to Manila.

When the team arrived at Kal Tak on Saturday accompanied by the "Herald" Father Indalco, A. O. P. Athletic Moderator of the University, it was discovered that certain passport requirements had been overlooked.

As a result, the team and officials were compelled to continue on their journey to Manila the same afternoon.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY
Bulawayo, June 24. South Africa beat the United States 3-1 here today in the women's hockey international.

RAE JOHNSTONE RIDES 1,000TH WINNER
Paris, June 24. The Australian hockey team, who won the 1,000th win in France today, when the Australians beat the French 11-0 in the 11th game of the series.

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Bulawayo, June 24. South Africa beat the United States 3-1 here today in the women's hockey international.

County cricket:

Cricketers again have trouble with weather

London, June 24.

Cricketers again had trouble with the weather in the series of matches which started today. Only 20 minutes' play was possible in the match at Buxton between Derbyshire and Lancashire and most of the other games experienced holdups because of rain some time during the day.

In the first-class matches, apart from the Test, there were only two century-makers today. Arthur Fagg dominated the Kent innings against the County Championship leaders, Warwickshire, and with strokes all round the wicket he had scored 136 not out—his highest innings of the season—by the close of play.

He reached his century in three and a quarter hours and at the end of the day his score included 14 fours.

George Cox, of Sussex, played sound and watchful cricket against Oxford University, taking no chances, but emphasizing his assurance by making a attractive cover drive and neat leg deflections whenever he found the opportunity.

He made 102 in three and three-quarter hours and hit 11 fours.

Harold Gimblett, returning to the Somerset side after an injury, had the bad luck to miss completing his 1,000 runs for the season at Bath today by only three runs after making 34 in under two hours.

Dolicious cuts
His best hits one six and a dozen fours came from a complete range of strokes, from flashing drives to delicious cuts.

In this match, George Lester and Vic Jackson each took five wickets. Of the last five Somerset wickets which fell, Lester claimed four for 10 runs in 8.2 overs and finished with the fine figures of five wickets for 38 runs. Jackson's five wickets cost him 61 runs.

Twenty wickets fell for 170 runs at Perth in the match between Scotland and Ireland.

J. Bluchier, who took seven Scotland wickets for 18 runs in 16 overs, eight of which were maidens, has now a total of 247 wickets—in 45—representative games for Ireland.

G. W. Youngson was the successful Scottish bowler when Ireland went in to bat. He took seven wickets for 42 runs.

The following are the close of play scores:

At Buxton: Derbyshire 17 for one against Lancashire. No further play was possible today owing to rain.

At Guildford: Hampshire 175, Surrey 50 for four.

At Ebbw Vale: Glamorgan 133 for three (Muncer 70, not out) against Northamptonshire. No further play was possible today owing to rain.

At Leeds: Notts 212 for three (Keeton 87) against Yorkshire. No further play was possible today.

At Perth: Scotland 58 and 28 for no wicket. Ireland 113 (Youngson, seven for 42).

At Colchester: Essex 233, Gloucestershire 35 for two.

At Bath: Somerset 100, Leicestershire 70 for three.

At Birmingham: Kent 220 for four (Fagg 130 not out) against Warwickshire.

At Chichester: Sussex 384 (Cox 102, Sutcliffe 71 not out). Oxford University one run for one wicket.

At Worcester: Cambridge University 270, Worcester 40 for one wicket.—Reuter.

WINNERS OF PENFOLD MIXED FOURSOMES

Birmingham, June 24. Norman Sutton (Leigh) and the English International, Mrs. Adrian Goe (Chobin) today won the Penfold mixed foursomes golf tournament here.

In the 36-holes final match they beat Sam King (Knock Park) and the British Ryder Cup International, and Miss Audrey Barrett (Thorpe Hall) by one hole.

King and Mrs. Barrett were tied up at the end of the first round.—Reuter.

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Brazil beat Mexico 4-0 In World Cup

Rio de Janeiro, June 24.

Amid scenes of great enthusiasm, the 1950 World Soccer Championship opened in the great new white and blue concrete municipal stadium here with a Pool "A" match between Brazil and Mexico. Brazil won by 4-0.

The sun shone strongly from a nearly cloudless sky, and on occasions puffs of wind blew up a huge duststorm in the centre of the great oval bowl.

Fireworks are the great delight of the Brazilians, and before the match began the whole stadium echoed to the booms of giant flares which made nearby fans jump from their seats.

Brazil fully deserved their 1-0 lead at the interval, having had nearly all the game. Though individually excellent they were not playing well together as a team.

Crowd went crazy

Their goal came in the 35th minute from their star forward Ademir, and the crowd went crazy, letting off fireworks by the thousands.

The match was all Brazil in the second half and it their shooting had been more certain they must have won by an even bigger margin than the 4-0 which was the score in their favour at the end.

Time and again the ball crashed against the Mexican crossbar or skimmed past it or the uprights.

The second half goals came from inside left, Jait, centre-forward Baltazar, and Ademir.—Reuter.

ENGLAND WIN SECOND SPEEDWAY TEST

Manchester, June 24.

England beat Australia by 53 points to 50 in the second Speedway Test at Belle Vue here tonight.

The England team thus atoned for a 60 to 47 defeat by Australia in the first match of the series.

The leading scorers for England were Louis Lawson, with 14 points, and Eddie Rigby, with 12.

At Australia, Graham Warren with 15, and Herby Harding with 14.—Reuter.

WORLD'S RECORD FOR 110 METRES HURDLES BETTERED

Maryland, June 24.

Dick Atlesoy, of Los Angeles, bettered the world's record for the 110 metres hurdles by running the distance in 13.6 seconds.

At the National Amateur Athletic Union "senior" track and field championships at the University of Maryland today.

The official world record is 13.7 seconds. Atlesoy has already a claim for the world record of 13.6 seconds for the 120 yards hurdles.—Reuter.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB

A Meeting of the Rugby Section will be held on Friday 30th June, 1950, at 6.00 p.m. sharp at the Club House, Happy Valley, for the election of officers for the coming season and any other business.